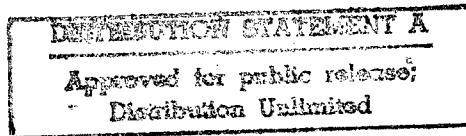


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6 January 1984



USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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JPRS-UPS-84-001

6 JANUARY 1984

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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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6 January 1984

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GLENN, MONDALE SEEN AS INSIGNIFICANT

PM061507 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 Dec 83 p 1

[Own correspondent Anatoliy Manakov article under the rubric "New York Calling!": "How I Joined in the Presidential Election Campaign"]

[Text] At long last my turn came to join actively in the presidential election campaign. At least, I was asked to do so recently in a personal letter from John Glenn, one of the Democratic Party's contenders for the presidency. Having briefly introduced himself and his election platform, the former astronaut and now senator from Ohio called on me to "introduce a critical turning point" and "give generous assistance within your means."

"Alas, highly esteemed senator and presidential contender, I cannot help at all," I began my letter in reply. "Even had I been a U.S. citizen, why should I give my preference to you?"

You are no doubt a brave man, the first American to fly round the Earth in a spacecraft. But can a spacecraft be compared with the presidential office in the White House?..."

I went on to sincerely confess to John Glenn that I see no substantial difference between him and his main competitor within the Democratic Party, former Vice President Walter Mondale. Apart from negligible variations in their approach they, in the final analysis, support the Reagan administration's line of unbridled "modernization" of the nuclear potential, including the production of Trident-2 submarines and the Stealth bomber and the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. Their criticism of the incumbent administration's policy in Soviet-American relations is far from concern at the White House's brinkmanship. They simply consider that President Reagan superfluously emphasizes the "weakness and vulnerability" of the U.S. military potential. They are both in favor of raising military appropriations, with the sole difference that one calls for a 6 percent, the other for a 4.5 percent increase.

The difference in domestic policy is not even as slight as this: their "prescriptions" are completely identical. Glenn and Mondale differ slightly only in the tactics for conducting their election campaigns. The former astronaut stresses the significance of tough qualities and his heroic past, while the former vice president emphasizes his readiness to serve at the same time the interests of all social strata and professional groups of the

population. Neither of them, however, likes it when they are asked what they have done in real terms for the voters during their 9 years as senator or 4 years as vice president, or whether people can altogether believe their campaign promises.

It is probably no accident that the Americans joke: "Presidential candidates are people who promise a car in every garage before the election and start installing parking meters after."

To forecast the outcome of the "presidential marathon" today is absolutely pointless. Even if only because only a few days ago the democrats' most serious competitor took up a starting position in the race: Ronald Reagan decided to run for a second term as President.

CSO: 1807/75

INTERNATIONAL

CHARGES OF ESPIONAGE BY SAN FRANCISCO CONSULATE CALLED 'VICIOUS SMEAR CAMPAIGN'

LD070008 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] San Francisco, December 6 TASS--TASS correspondent Vladislav Orlov reports: Passions are running high in the city of Fremont, California, these days. The local municipality is holding one heated meeting after another, the speakers seething with rage and scores of reporters waiting impatiently outside for sensational news. What is happening there, though?

Have the city fathers decided at long last to do something about unemployment that is rampant in the area after two autoworks were shut down there a year ago? Are they going to declare war on criminals that go on terrorizing residents? Have they launched a scheme to provide housing for the city's homeless?

Nothing of the kind. The authorities are busy working out measures to combat Soviet agents. The city council instructed the police to size up the scope of a "communist plot" and sketch corresponding recommendations. The top priority is to find out if the Soviet consulate in San Francisco is intercepting telephone calls between unsuspecting Fremonters.

Anti-Soviet hysteria there has of late assumed the nature of an Epidemic. The press, television, and radio have for many weeks now been waging a vicious smear campaign against the Soviet Union in a bid to sow hatred towards it and make the Americans suspicious of the Soviet representatives working in the United States.

A leading TV station in California ran a series of provocative programs recently, which was called "the Reds in the Green Street" and based on a tissue of lies about the USSR's consulate-general in San Francisco. One of the shows featured the chief of a local FBI bureau, who tried to impart the semblance of credibility to the anti-Soviet concoctions that were floated in the program and that were totally at odds with reality. The municipal council at the same time opened a debate on the expediency of a further presence of the Soviet consulate-general in San Francisco.

Soviet diplomats in the United States have had to work in a totally abnormal atmosphere over recent months. Hoodlum-style demonstrations and sordid actions against Soviet people have become daily happenings. These are not isolated

occurrences, but practical manifestations of an orchestrated campaign that is being pushed by the American authorities.

The nutrient medium, in which the germs of enmity and hostility are being cultivated, has been created by the federal government's policy of fomenting anti-Soviet hysteria in the spirit of cold war.

CSO: 1812/59

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. COURT ACQUITS LITHUANIAN ACCUSED OF WAR CRIMES

LD122048 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Vilnyus, 12 December, TASS--The public in Lithuanian (a Soviet Baltic republic) was outraged by a report from the USA that a Newark District Court (the state of New Jersey) acquitted war criminal Yuozas Kungis residing in Clifton. In World War Two he took part in mass extermination of innocent residents of the Lithuanian town of Kedainyai.

In the so-called "Kungis trial," the U.S. court confined itself to returning an indictment charging him with violation of the immigration laws and hiding his Nazi past. But even on these counts he was acquitted, although the court was in possession of all the necessary evidence gathered, incidentally, by representatives of American justice: lawyers from an office of special investigations of the U.S. Justice Department had come to Lithuania for information on the Kungis case.

American lawyers had the opportunity to question witnesses, including Kungis's former "colleagues" in the punitive units, who had served their terms after being sentenced by Soviet courts. Thus, questioned by American lawyers, Juozas Kriunas confirmed that he had been a member of a punitive police unit commanded by Kungis. The town's Jewish population, including old men, women and children, and those suffering from diseases, had been herded up by the police into a ghetto and then taken out of town and shot. The witness confirmed that Kungis not only gave orders to fire on innocent victims but did the shooting himself too.

Many residents of this small town had their stories to tell about Kungis' bloody crimes. Among the witnesses was a certain Juze Rudziaviciene who visited the USA and identified Kungis.

Referring to the "justice" done in Newark, the daily newspaper TIESA published in Vilnyus, capital of Lithuania, says: "The American lawyers headed for home with the big body of proof which, however, had no effect on the U.S. District Court. This comes as no surprise since U.S. authorities which took the war criminals--Hitlerite butchers under their protection had acted in this manner many times before."

CSO: 1812/58

INTERNATIONAL

PLANS, PROBLEMS IN INCREASING UZBEKISTAN'S WORLD TRADE

Tashkent KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 6, Jun 83 pp 19-28

[Article by M. Abdusalyamov and A. Alimov: "Strengthening Uzbekistan's Role in the USSR's Foreign Economic Ties"]

[Text] At the present developmental stage of the Soviet economy, when its participation in the system of the international division of labor is expanding and deepening, especially its participation in socialist economic integration, foreign economic ties are becoming one of the factors in the intensification of the USSR national economy, and in the improvement of its sector structure and territorial proportions. The Basic Directions in the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in the Years 1981-1985 and the Period up to 1990, which were approved by the 26th CPSU Congress, emphasize the need to: "further develop foreign trade, as well as economic and scientific-technical cooperation with foreign countries; to make efficient use of the advantages of the international division of labor and the opportunities of foreign economic ties for increasing the effectiveness of public production."

The resolution of this task which the party has set gives rise to the need to attract more resources from the union republics and the country's economic regions for this purpose. The fact is that regional conditions and factors influence to an ever greater degree the further development and effectiveness of the USSR's foreign economic ties. And in turn, the growing role which these regions play in these ties becomes an important element in the optimization of the development and distribution of production forces, and in the resolution of a complex of socio-economic problems in these areas. This trend is objective, and in the future this inter-dependence will become stronger.

The Uzbek SSR occupies a special position in the system of the USSR's foreign economic ties. It is third among the union republics, after the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR, in the total

volume of export deliveries. The range of Uzbekistan's participation in these foreign ties is extremely broad and encompasses practically all forms of the country's commercial-economic relations with other states: Uzbekistan is implementing a number of solutions and projects related to the long-term coordination of the CEMA member-countries' national economic plans with regard to the development of certain sectors; a portion of the total program which these countries conduct on the international specialization and cooperation of production is being carried out here, as is the joint construction of industrial complexes and enterprises. Further, economic facilities are being established here on a compensation basis within the framework of the USSR's economic agreements with the developed capitalist countries. The Uzbek SSR is participating as well in the implementation of a number of the Soviet Union's major long-term plans for scientific-technical cooperation with other states and for the extension of aid to the developing countries, etc.

The active inclusion of Uzbekistan's economy in the sphere of the international division of labor has contributed first of all to the strengthening of the role of the foreign economic factor in the development of the republic's production forces and the implementation of its reproduction processes. For example, the value of the Uzbek SSR's exports in relation to the produced national income has now reached an amount which noticeably exceeds the average union-wide indicator. As a result, the Uzbek SSR's exports have begun to exert a significant influence on the development of individual sectors and on the entire national economy, as well as on the formation of the country's foreign currency income.

In the second place, Uzbekistan's increased participation in the USSR's foreign economic ties has significantly increased its share of the country's total imports, and it has expanded opportunities for the utilization of foreign equipment, technology and experience for the intensification of public production.

In the third place, the foreign economic ties have exerted a significant influence on the process of speeding up the introduction of scientific-technical achievements into Uzbekistan's economy. The high requirements for output which is to be exported have resulted in the need to establish these requirements in accordance with the best technical parameters at the level of world standards. In turn, this has sharply increased the requirements for the organization and planning of export production and, in the final analysis, the requirements for the entire sphere of public production in the republic.

In the fourth place, the current forms of foreign economic ties assume (especially in terms of plans for integrated measures

and given the implementation of compensation agreements) scientific-technical cooperation to be an important element. The implementation of a series of major projects of this kind on a contract basis in Uzbekistan has contributed to an increase in the opportunities for utilizing the best foreign experience and achievements in the resolution of any given production tasks, as well as to the acceleration of the high-quality training of individual categories of engineering-technical personnel and blue-collar workers.

A definite idea of the level and scale of Uzbekistan's specific participation in the USSR's foreign economic ties and their influence on the development of the republic's production forces can be gained from the following examples.

For example, the Samarkand Kinap Plant is the USSR's only exporter of stereo equipment; the Tashkentkabel' Plant is the USSR's only exporter of logging cables for geological exploration, and the Signal Scientific-Production Association and the Etalon Plant are its only exporters of automatic hydrometeorological stations, and of information-measuring equipment and electric meters for the cotton industry. It can be said without exaggeration that the Uzbek SSR, which specializes in the production of cotton and the equipment and machinery for the cotton growing and ginning industry, is the primary cotton base of the CEMA member-states, as well as the only supplier of equipment and spare parts for cotton mills, as well as machinery for cotton growing, to the socialist countries in which cotton is raised, in particular to Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Cuba.

In turn, the combined efforts of Uzbekistan and the CEMA member countries have resulted in the establishment of a modern china industry here. On the basis of the integrated plans of the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance, Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries have participated in the construction and technical equipping of china plants in Samarkand and Kuvasay, as well as in the renovation of the Tashkent China Plant. All this has made it possible to increase significantly the production of porcelain dishes (up to 90 million items per year) and to satisfy more fully not only the intra-republic but also the import needs of many interested socialist countries, in which Uzbek dishes are in great demand.

The accelerated development of Uzbekistan's electrical equipment industry is another example of the influence of the international socialist division of labor on the intensification of production specialization and the improvement of the sector structure of Uzbekistan's economy. This rapid development results, on the one hand, from the fast rate of electrification in the economy, as well as from the formation and development of ferrous metallurgy as a raw-material base and the

opportunity for the effective utilization of rapidly-increasing labor resources and, on the other hand, from the republic's active role in satisfying the needs of a number of the CEMA member-countries for this output. Enterprises of Uzbekistan's electrotechnical industry produce a range of products which includes about 200 types of equipment and other goods, many of which meet the best foreign standards. This is confirmed specifically by the fact that the output of the republic's electrotechnical enterprises is exported to more than 30 of the world's countries, including all the CEMA member-countries. Such leading specialized enterprises as Tashkentkabel', the Chirchik Transformer Plant and the Tashkent Electrical Equipment Plant manufacture for export to the socialist countries electric shields and panels for electric power plants and substations, transformers to operate in corrosive environments and at high temperatures in the metallurgical and chemical industries and various types of cables and wires.

The agro-industrial complexes for the production of cotton fiber which are to be established in the southern USSR, can serve as a vivid example of the influence of the long-range goal-oriented cooperation programs (LGCP) developed by the CEMA member-countries for distributing production by concentrating certain types of production in various of these countries. For example, plans call for major cotton-raising farms to be organized--through the joint efforts of the interested countries--in the virgin lands of the Uzbek SSR; they will have a total area of about 215,000 hectares. This will introduce significant changes into the geography of our republic's agrarian sector, and it will contribute to the further development of the Uzbek SSR's production forces.

The elements of the republic's integration system are to be found mainly in the major enterprises of the machine-building (including electrical equipment), mining and chemical industries, as well as in branches of Uzbekistan's economic cotton complex, which are characterized by constant, steady, continuously increasing, massive and reciprocal international flows of raw materials, secondary materials and finished items. The direct influence of the integration processes on the territorial organization of the republic's economy is manifested in various ways: industrial complexes which primarily specialize in exports are being formed (including all the enterprises within the republic's economic cotton complex), individual industrial regions and networks with a high concentration of production (the Tashkent, Fergana, Angren-Almalyk and Navoi-Kyzylkum industrial regions, the Chirchik, Bekabad, Kuvasay and other networks) are being developed; a portion of the output from them goes to the socialist countries, and the necessary production infrastructure (a system of gas pipelines from Central Asia to the center of the USSR) is being established, etc. In this way the integration

processes of the interaction between the economy of Soviet Uzbekistan and the economy of the socialist countries exert a definite influence on the nature of the territorial organization of production forces, and they increase the degree to which the natural and economic resources of the republic are utilized.

The Uzbek SSR participates in the USSR's technical-economic cooperation with the industrially developed capitalist countries, with the result that it has the opportunity to utilize their latest scientific and technical documentation, licenses and industrial equipment. For example, deliveries of complete manufacturing equipment units from France have contributed significantly to the development of large-panel construction in Tashkent. Under the framework of Franco-Soviet economic cooperation, French firms have extended technical assistance in the construction of a Tashkent perfume factory; they supplied the basic manufacturing equipment for it. Certain of our republic's industrial enterprises have been provided with modern Japanese machines and equipment: these enterprises include the Chirchik and Navoi chemical combines as well as the Tashkent Plastics Plant. Many enterprises of Uzbekistan's light industry and food industry have installed machines and manufacturing equipment from Austria, England, the FRG and other capitalist countries.

The further development of the chemical industry and other sectors in the Uzbek SSR has become possible on the basis of Soviet-Italian economic cooperation. For example, the Angren Ceramics Combine has in operation a conveyer belt for the production of ceramic tiles; the Tashkent stone-working combine has installed Italian manufacturing equipment for the production of marble mosaic tiles. Complete manufacturing units from Italy were used as the basis for building similar shops for processing pits and seeds at the Kokand and Tashkent butter and fat combines, the Bukhara Building Materials Combine, the Sergeliyskiy Plant for the Production of Sun Jalousies, the Almalyk Domestic Chemicals Plant and many other industrial facilities.

The Uzbek SSR occupies a worthy place in USSR cooperation with the developing countries. Our republic has participated in the construction of a large number of industrial-civil facilities in these countries. In Afghanistan, for example, specialists from Uzbekistan have helped to build and equip a bread combine, auto repair plant and a cotton gin; they have also helped to establish the Dzhelalabad irrigation complex, which includes a dam, a GES, a water reservoir, arterial canals, an irrigation network, industrial and auxiliary enterprises and residential settlements; the Sarde water reservoir with a capacity of 164 million cubic meters has been built with a dam and a complex of hydrotechnical installations; a GES has been erected in Puli

Khumri and Naglu, a fast highway has been built, and highly mechanized state farms have been organized. Uzbek specialists are helping a number of Afro-Asian countries--Syria, India and Angola--to open up new lands, to increase cotton production, and to create a state sector in agriculture. By participating actively in the USSR's joint work with the developing countries, Uzbekistan is providing them with substantial help in overcoming their backwardness and technical-economic dependence on the capitalist powers, and it is contributing to the social and economic progress of these countries.

A number of special organizations have been established in the Uzbek SSR to regulate the process of foreign economic ties in the republic, their coordination and interaction with the Union-level sector ministries and agencies, as well as foreign trade organizations. They include the following:

The Committee on Economic Ties with Foreign Countries of the of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, which coordinates and directs the work of all of the republic's agencies in the area of foreign economic activities;

The Department of Foreign Economic Ties of Uzbek SSR Gosplan, which studies and plans the production of export output at enterprises which come under republic jurisdiction;

The Main Administration for Material-Technical Supply of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers (the department of export deliveries); its functions include monitoring to ensure the prompt delivery of output for export;

The Administration of the Authorized USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, which comes under the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; within Uzbekistan it monitors the on-time, quality manufacture and delivery of goods for export. It also checks on progress in the construction, installation and operation of enterprises which utilize complete units of imported equipment for facilities which are being constructed in foreign countries with the Soviet Union's technical assistance; it is concerned with discovering new and above-plan goods for export, and it implements measures to study and expand the republic's export resources and their sale on the external market;

The Uzbek division of the State Inspectorate for the Quality of Export Goods of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, which is called upon to ensure the quality of output manufactured for export;

The Uzbek Republic Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which has as its main task the promoting of the development and consolidation of the Uzbek SSR's commercial-economic ties with foreign

countries, as well as the establishment of business contacts with international organizations, chambers of commerce and industry, associations and economic committees of other countries. At the same time the Chamber participates in the formation and expansion of the republic's export base. We should note that since 1969 the Uzbek SSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry has been a member of the Afro-Asian Organization of Economic Cooperation;

The Central Asian Office of the All-Union Eksportlen Association, which was established in Tashkent in 1978. The organization of a branch association has made it possible to improve noticeably the export operations related to the cotton fiber which goes from all the Central Asian republics to the socialist countries and Finland;

The Central Asian branch of the All-Union Soyuztransavto Association in Termez. The branch's main task is to provide transportation for the country's exports, as well as to provide transportation services to other countries which export output to the markets of the developing countries in the Near and Middle East.

The enormous production potential, the wealth of natural resources and the active role of the local party, Soviet and planning organs in the strengthening of the Uzbek SSR's role in the development of the USSR's foreign economic ties have contributed to a situation in which our republic today maintains economic ties with practically all foreign countries with which the Soviet Union has commercial relations. Every year Uzbekistan exports about 260 items, including more than 150 industrial products. The products for export are supplied by more than 40 machine-building and electrical equipment plants, as well as other heavy industry enterprises, about 90 cotton gins, tens of textile and food industry enterprises--in all more than 200 of the republic's enterprises, located in more than 100 cities, rayon centers and settlements.

At the same time it is essential to recognize that the present level of the Uzbek SSR's participation in the USSR's foreign economic ties does not correspond fully to the available opportunities. Moreover, certain negative phenomena in the development of the republic's exports can be seen. For example, the rapid growth in Uzbekistan's exports, which was predicted in the early 70's, had stabilized by the middle of the decade, and in recent years it has had a tendency to decline.

The growth in Uzbekistan's export potential presumes firstly an increase in the volume and an improvement in the quality of the output which the agro-industrial complex traditionally supplies to the external market. In this regard, it should be noted that our republic's specialization in Union-wide

production has left a particular imprint on the structure of its exports: the dominant position (up to 90 percent) is held by the output of light industry, especially cotton fiber. But this kind of "one-product" export specialization includes the "collective labor" of practically all the sectors of Uzbekistan's economy. It is a fact that the production of cotton fiber, is one of the main tasks of the economic cotton complex and that most of the production potential, the irrigation system, the arable land area and the republic's workers, etc. (taking into account related sectors which participate in the production of the finished output) are engaged in resolving this task.

The implementation of the party's very important economic tasks and platform decisions within the territory of the Uzbek SSR (including such global tasks as the diversion of part of the flow of the Siberian rivers to Central Asia) presumes an increase in cotton production in the region. For this reason, consideration for the world's growing shortage of natural fibers makes it essential to view the further growth of cotton fiber exports in the context of general problems and as one of the main elements (units) in the formulation of a program of long-term development for the republic's economic cotton complex.

Increasing the production and improving the quality of Uzbekistan astrakhan constitute an important problem; unfortunately, the exports of this product have been declining gradually over the last decade. A similar situation is developing with a group of food products for which the overseas demand is stable. The republic's natural-climatic conditions are not being adequately utilized for the growth of production and the delivery to the external market of unique orchard-vineyard products, melons, vegetables, etc.

A specific structural feature of the Uzbek SSR's export deliveries is the insignificant proportion of finished products, that is, of output with a higher degree of processing, in the total volume (this proportion is substantially lower than the Union-wide level). In the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the task of providing for ever increasing "refinement" of Uzbek exports is becoming more and more timely. This is to be achieved, on the one hand, by increasing the degree of processing and by improving qualitatively the structure of the goods which are traditionally exported (cotton fiber, yarn, fabric, astrakhan, food products, etc.) and, on the other hand, by increasing the proportion of heavy industry output in its exports, and primarily the output of all machine-building (especially agricultural machine-building), ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, electrical and radio equipment, electronics and instrument-making and others. The diversification of Uzbekistan's export base through the development of production units which process goods will have a positive effect on the

improvement of the the structure and functioning of Uzbekistan's economic complex, as well as on the stability and effectiveness of the republic's exports.

The distinguishing feature of the geographical structure of Uzbekistan's export deliveries--in comparison with those of the country as a whole--is the somewhat smaller proportion which goes to the developing countries. It would seem that this situation is to a certain degree the result of inadequate consideration for and an underestimation of the geographical factor in the distribution of export orders, which has a negative influence on the effectiveness of foreign trade operations. Uzbekistan's advantageous position on the border of the Asian portion of the USSR should contribute to the establishment of a firm export base for the republic, a base which is oriented toward the market of the developing countries of Asia and Africa, trade with which is steadily growing. Because the Uzbek SSR, like other Central Asian republics, has access to the vast region of the contiguous developing countries of the Near and Middle East, it has all the objective preconditions for increasing foreign economic activities in this region, and this has enormous economic as well as political significance.

In connection with the above, the need to organize the trouble-free servicing of international transit and the export of transportation services is understandable. The opening of the bridge crossing over the Amu Darya, which was built near Termez and accomodates both automobile and railway traffic, has increased still further Uzbekistan's role as an important commercial outlet to the vast region of the contiguous developing cuntries. It follows from this that particular attention should be given to questions related to the further development of the transportation system in the Uzbek SSR and throughout the Central Asian economic region.

The expansion of border trade, which is capable of exerting a directly stimulating effect on the republic's economy and its individual enterprises, is of great significance. The experience of the Dal'intorg, Vostokintorg and other foreign trade associations reflects the fundamental opportunity for (and the presence of favorable preconditions reflects the economic advisability of) organizing for these purposes a Tashkent Sredazintorg Foreign Trade Association or divisions of the Vostokintorg Foreign Trade Association.

The expansion of Uzbekistan's export base and the increasing specialization of its economy in this direction must be based on the maximum utilization of the advantages of the territorial division of labor, the opportunities for production cooperation among the Central Asian republics both within the region as

well as with other, primarily eastern regions of the country such as Kazakhstan and Siberia.

Given the necessary organization of vocational training for blue-collar personnel, Uzbekistan's large labor supply makes it possible as well as advisable to site the most labor-intensive (but not water-intensive) production units for export purposes in the republic. This presumes a strengthening of the cooperative links (with regard to a number of sectors) between the Uzbek SSR and other regions of the country; this applies especially to links with labor-poor Siberia, in a trend which would see a significant portion of the labor load for bringing raw materials and intermediate products up to the stage of finished export products shifted to our republic.

The further expansion of Uzbekistan's export base determines the need for improvements in territorial planning and management of export production. As noted above, the republic has in operation a number of special organizations, which to one degree or another coordinate and monitor the development of export production, the efficient utilization of imported raw materials and manufacturing equipment. However, a study of the state of affairs in the area of territorial planning for foreign trade (based on materials from Uzbekistan) shows that today the formulation of export-import plans at the republic level has still not been provided with the necessary scientific basis. In terms of organization and methods this formulation is not ready to actively influence the strengthening of the union republics' role in the country's foreign economic ties or the determination of the optimal extent of their export opportunities and import requirements.

For example, the planning of the Uzbek SSR's export production is limited to only those enterprises, ministries and agencies which have republic affiliation. But the bulk of the goods exported from Uzbekistan are reflected in the plans of the enterprises and ministries which are subordinate to all-Union organs. These plans are inadequately coordinated with the regional economic development plans, and they do not exert the necessary influence on the territorial distribution of export production. That is why it is advisable to increase the role of Uzbek SSR Gosplan in the formulation of these plans at all stages and for all sectors and enterprises; this would include a joint discussion and defense of projects to be held within USSR Gosplan with representatives of the country's Ministry of Foreign Trade and the corresponding union and union-republic ministries and agencies. Further, the long-range planning of export production must become an indispensable condition for the further development of the Uzbek SSR's exports. Delivery volumes for exports which

come from republic resources should be determined when the five-year plans for economic development are being formulated.

The practice of planning imports also requires improvement. Here, it would seem, it is not so difficult to ensure that the republic's interests are maintained. Nonetheless, one can hardly say that the existing practice of forming the flow of imports into the Uzbekistan economy in all cases contributes in the best way possible to the achievement of the main goal. For example, since 1958 more than 150 industrial facilities have been built in the Uzbek SSR with the use of foreign equipment, according to our estimates. The proportion of this equipment in the total volume of production capacities which are being introduced into particular sectors of the republic's industry is significant. And despite this, the finished output of certain enterprises does not meet the qualitative and technological requirements of either the foreign or domestic market.

One of the reasons for this situation, in our view, is the inadequately comprehensive approach which is taken when an import policy is being conducted; specific regional conditions and interests are not given much consideration, nor are the inter-sector and intra-sector ties of the production units participating in the manufacture of export output. For example, abroad one can buy the most modern equipment for the production of progressive types of plastics, but if poor quality dyes are used with them, the finished product will not yield a desirable effect.

The problem of providing enterprises which produce export goods with highly-skilled personnel is even more complex. As experience shows, the level of their training is still inadequate and does not meet present-day requirements; this becomes one of the limiting factors in the expansion of export production units and the more effective utilization of foreign technology and equipment. Further, the sector ministry which makes a proposal to import a given piece of equipment makes its decision based on the need for this step but does not take this problem of training into consideration; it proceeds only from the desire to obtain as much equipment as possible.

The correct approach to the organic combination of the sector and territorial principles in the formulation of foreign trade plans and the strengthening of the role and responsibility of the union republic in this process results in the objective need to improve and develop new forms for the organization and management of export production within the republic. In its current form the apparatus for the management of the Uzbek SSR export base is excessively cumbersome; it suffers from parallelism and duplication in the fulfillment of certain functions. Consequently, a clear delineation of functions between the various

units of the apparatus is becoming an important task, as is closer interaction among these units, better coordination and the determination of the forms and measures of responsibility for decisions which are being taken. This results from the fact that a lack of the necessary coordination in the work of the organs which exist in Uzbekistan for the planning and management of foreign trade activities inflicts definite damage upon the economy. Given the objective strengthening of the Uzbek SSR's role in the country's foreign economic ties, the damage may grow if the necessary measures are not taken. It would seem that this problem can be solved most effectively on the basis of a comprehensive approach with the use of progressive forms and methods of management. The 25th CPSU Congress pointed out that "the question of how to improve the methods for the comprehensive resolution of the major national inter-sector and territorial problems has come to a head. What is needed here are unified, centralized programs which encompass all the stages of work from planning to practical implementation. It is important to have in every case specific organs and specific people who carry the entire responsibility and who coordinate all the efforts made within the framework of any given program."

The problems of how to further improve the republic's exports and strengthen its role in the USSR's foreign economic ties are complex and multi-faceted, and they require the coordination and combination of sector, territorial and departmental interests; this results in the need to solve them on the basis of a comprehensive goal-oriented program which must be formulated. It seems to us that the successful realization of this task requires that the above named special organizations be united into a single organ for the management and leadership of this program. Clearly, the main organ here must be Uzbek SSR Gosplan, which acts simultaneously as the main body placing orders on behalf of the republic with regard to formulation of the program, as the coordinator of the activities of the economic sectors and various units of the economy, and as the most authoritative organization in the making of decision to implement the program. Naturally this organ will in no way replace the sector ministries and agencies in Uzbekistan. This organ is called upon to work closely with the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and other union ministries and agencies to determine on a planned basis, to regulate and to manage the development of export production units (regardless of where, by whom and in which sectors they are being established), as well as to develop measures to rapidly put into production new items, to improve the quality and competitiveness of goods which are exported, to look for opportunities to increase new and above-plan output for export and, while concentrating on currency income which has been allotted in a centralized manner, to utilize them most effectively in the republic's interests. While working out the basic directions in the long-term economic development of the

Uzbek SSR, this organ can direct scientific research on the prospects for expanding its export base, for increasing the contribution to the country's foreign economic ties and for stimulating the effect of the latter on the republic's production forces. While accumulating the interests of the sectors and territories, the proposed organ, by virtue of its own powers, would be capable of becoming authoritative in the formulation of comprehensively grounded proposals and in the granting to sector ministries of a "composite order" for the republic with regard to the formation of an effective structure for its import requirements. Only this kind of organ, for example, would be in a position to conduct an intensified comprehensive determination of the needs for imported equipment, which would be in line with the regional conditions of the development and specific features of the tasks which are being resolved by Uzbekistan's economy, and to take definite measures to utilize this equipment efficiently, etc.

The problems considered in this article constitute the essence of the research carried out by the Council for the Study of the Republic's Productive Forces of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences on the scale and all-encompassing effect of foreign economic ties on the process of expanded reproduction and the rate of Uzbekistan's economic growth. Consideration of this effect is an essential condition in the compilation of scientifically-based plans for improving the sector and territorial structure of the economy, the future design for the development and location of production forces, and the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress in our republic.

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8543

CSO: 1830/86

INTERNATIONAL

IRAN 'FORCES' AFGHAN REFUGEES TO JOIN ARMY IN IRAQI WAR, REBELS IN DRA

TA121438 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, recently BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reported from Kabul that some 100 families, including [words indistinct], returned to their birthplaces from Iran by taking advantage of the amnesty decree issued by the presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In connection with this report Moscow radio's commentator has written:

Even without exaggeration, can one say that reports arriving nearly every day about the return are cause for surprise? If the (?reason) for the return of Afghan refugees is understood, then there is no cause for surprise. You dear listeners may ask why. In response to this question we will provide some explanations, after which you can judge for yourselves.

By resorting to force, or by means of deception and duping, the rebels have managed to induce a large number of simple-minded ordinary and nonpolitical individuals to leave the country. At the same time these individuals were given numerous enticing promises, but people in the east say: A distant drum sounds pleasant.

A man by the name of (?Gholamnabi), who some time ago was able to return to the homeland from Iran along with some 30 other Afghan refugees, said the same thing at a press conference in Kabul. After realizing that he could choose only two paths in Iran, that is, either fighting in the Iran-Iraq war as common fodder or joining one of the bands of Afghan counterrevolutionary elements, he decided to return to Afghan soil secretly despite the danger. Indeed, several days ago one of Iran's leaders stated that all Afghans residing on Iranian soil must go through the process of obtaining a permit, and those who do not do so will be expelled from Iran.

However, the aim of this measure by Iranian Government authorities is obvious. That is, without facilitating the living conditions of Afghan refugees, it will be possible after their registration for them to be used in (?construction) work, or in the war against Iraq, or in struggle against the opponents of Iran's present regime, or in war against their compatriots in the territory of the

Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is obvious that as a result, both Afghan workers who emigrated to Iran before the revolution, as well as those who were brought to Iranian soil after the revolution by force or through deception, are facing a (?very) difficult situation.

Previously, Afghan refugees in Iran used to live in a degrading situation of deprivation, and were used to doing menial jobs for which they were paid insignificant wages. However, now Iranian Government authorities want to deprive Afghan refugees even of these hard working and living conditions, and to force them to join rebel bands or send them to the Iran-Iraq front. Therefore, it is no surprise that an increasing number of deceived Afghans face a great deal of suffering in their places of emigration, and are returning to their birthplaces to join their compatriots who are building a new society based on principles of justice and fairness.

CSO: 1807/76

INTERNATIONAL

TASHKENT MEDIA FOCUS ON REPUBLIC, INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S PROBLEMS

Increased State Aid to Mothers

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Sept 83 p 1

[UzTAG article: "In the Interests of the Family"]

[Text] On 1 November, Uzbekistan is introducing a new system of measures for improving the life of mothers and increasing state aid to families with children, as stipulated by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers. The order of introducing these measures, which make up an important part of the country's social program, was discussed at a republic seminar-meeting of trade union workers and social insurance councils which opened 21 September in Tashkent. Participants included representatives of the AUCCTU and republic ministries and departments.

It was announced at the seminar that Uzbekistan will spend more than 66 million rubles a year from the state social insurance budget alone for making benefit payments for maintaining a child up to the age of one year and one-time benefits for the birth of a child.

Maternity Leave Costs Woman Job

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by G. Pilipenko: "Doesn't the Law Apply to the Personnel Department?"]

[Text] A bitter injury forced G. Kolpakova to appeal to the editorial office with a letter. Her daughter was working in the personnel department of the Energostroyindustriya Production Association in Barrazh Station, Bostanlykskiy Rayon. She gave birth to a little boy, and went on leave without payment of her wages in order to tend the infant until he was one year old. When the leave was over she came back to work.

The young mother's coworkers did not greet her with flowers and warm smiles. And her immediate superior, A. Shalkina, senior inspector of the personnel department, simply did not permit O. Pan'kova to work. The argument ran as follows: what kind of worker will you be now? The little boy will get sick, and you'll go off to the hospital.

The working woman had to go to the director of the association, N. Maksin. He advised her to continue working at her post. Pan'kova went back to the department again. But the senior inspector stood her ground: in her department, she was boss, not the director.

What could the young mother do? She turned to the public prosecutor's office. His assistant pointed out to Shalkina the grave violation of the law. But even after that, the senior inspector of the personnel department continued to be stubborn, ordering her subordinate to leave: "All the same, I won't let you work." And she wouldn't give her the job.

Pan'kova put in an application to the factory committee. The committee gave its decision: "In accordance with the regulations on women's labor (article 167 of the trade union worker's handbook of 1978), during a leave of absence to tend a newborn infant to the age of one year, the place of work and the position shall be saved."

The next day the inspector went to work. But the department was closed. Again Pan'kova had to appeal to Director Maksin. But he accused her of going to the public prosecutor and "getting us all written down in the black book," and R. Rayt, chief of Reinforced Concrete Products Plant No 2, told her to come to work at the plant as a tile-maker.

And only after the intervention of the editorial office, the Uzbek Council of Trade Unions, and the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in Electric Power Stations and Electronics Industry did everything get back to normal. Senior inspector A. Shalkina of the personnel department admitted her mistakes. For allowing the violation of labor legislation, she was given a reprimand by the association.

R. Rayt, chief of Reinforced Concrete Products Plant No 2, was given a reprimand for permitting the conflict and for not taking measures to provide Pan'kova with a job in a timely fashion.

The republic trade union committee sternly pointed out to Director Comrade Maksin of the Energostroyindustriya Production Association and Chairman Comrade Klimchuk of the trade union committee the violations of labor law that had been permitted at Reinforced Concrete Products Plant No 2 and demanded that they improve their work in the legal education of managers of engineering-technical workers and employees.

It would seem that the story could come to a close here. Justice won out. The guilty were punished. But it is reasonable to ask: why was it impossible to resolve the conflict locally? After all, the working woman

had no thought of "washing dirty linen in public" (which, by the way, some managers are not very fond of). She asked for help from the plant's trade union committee and the directorship of the enterprise. But a spiritual deafness prevented the people wielding the power from paying attention to the human and completely legal requests.

Women Trade Workers' International Conference

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Sep 83 p 1

[UzTAG article: "In the Interests of Women"]

[Text] In Tashkent on 27 September, the Second International Conference of Women Working in Trade opened. Its participants, representatives of 55 countries and 9 international and regional organizations, are discussing questions regarding the position of women trade workers in society, labor, and trade unions, and their contribution to social life, the social and economic development of their countries, and the struggle for peace.

Participants in the conference were greeted by V. K. Mikhaylov, first deputy chairman of the Uabek Council of Ministers; N. M. Makhmudov, AUCCTU Presidium member and chairman of the Uzbek Trade Union Council; Enrico Araneda (Chile), secretary of the World-Wide Federation of Trade Unions; and Janos Vass (Hungary), chairman of the International Association of Unions of Workers in Trade.

Telegrams of greeting were read, which came to the conference from the Committee of Soviet Women and a number of trade union organizations.

The problems facing women in this sector were discussed in a report of the International Association of Unions of Workers in Trade, given by its secretary, Alvaro Villamarin (Colombia).

Speeches were given at the conference by the following people: Iliya Frunza, general secretary of the International Association of Unions of Workers in Trade; O.F. Bogacheva, chairman of the Central Committee of Trade Unions of Workers in State Trade and Consumer Cooperatives of the USSR; Michel Commergne, general secretary of the Federation of Workers of Trade, Distribution, and Service in France; Jean-Marie Moutou, general secretary of the Panafrican Confederation of Trade Workers' Carmen Soto, chairman of the Latin American Confederation of Trade Workers; and Charlotta Tischer, chairman of the women's commission of the GDR's Central Committee of Unions of Workers in Trade. The speakers noted that under the conditions of a capitalist world, women trade workers are the most subject to discrimination: they do not have rights equal to men's, they receive lower wages, they have fewer opportunities to increase their qualifications and advance in their field, and they are the first to fill out the ranks of the unemployed. Whereas the socialist countries, and the USSR in particular, have created all the material and spiritual conditions for the true emancipation of women. Evidence for this is the fact that in the Soviet Union 60 percent of the managers of trade enterprises are women, and every year all forms of instruction are used here to train about 400,000 women for trade, including 100,000 specialists with higher and secondary education.

The conference will go on for several days.

Conference Continues Work

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Oct 83 p 3

[UzTAG article: "Solidarity of Women"]

[Excerpts] In Tashkent on 30 September, an international conference of women working in trade finished its work. During the four days of the conference, participants discussed a broad range of problems facing working women in this sector.

Delegates made a thorough analysis of the position of women trade workers in society and trade unions, and their contribution to social life and the social-economic development of their countries. They emphasized pointed issues such as discrimination against women, the high level of unemployment among them, inferior working conditions, and low pay. Speakers noted that an inspiring example for working women of capitalist and developing nations in their struggle for social rights is the example of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, where women have extensive rights.

Discussing the struggle of trade unions for women's rights, speakers emphasized that the professional needs of working women in trade are inseparably linked with protecting peace, detente, and disarmament.

"All the nations of the world must find a language of mutual understanding, since peace means the solution of our problems: work, bread, the right to life," said Yannakaki Du Irina, head of the Greek delegation.

The conference worked out a program of action for working women in trade, which outlines their main tasks in the struggle for true equality in all fields of life and endeavors providing them with both legal rights and practical rights in the social, economic, and civic spheres, and in trade unions.

Participants in the conference met with the trade union aktiv of Tashkent, and became acquainted with the work of a number of enterprises of state trade and consumer cooperatives.

"I am sure that the work of our forum and our decisions," said Alvaro Villamarín, secretary of the International Association of Workers in Trade, to an UzTAG correspondent, "will promote the further strengthening of unity and solidarity for women working in trade from all continents in the struggle for their own interests, and for peace, democracy, and social progress."

Women, Labor, Population Problems Seminar

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Oct 83 p 2

[UzTAG article: "In the Interests of Mothers and Working Women"]

[Text] "Women, labor, and population problems" is the theme of an international seminar which opened on 11 October in Tashkent. It was organized by the International Organization of Labor, in cooperation with the AUCCTU. Participants in the seminar include representatives of many countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. They are to discuss a wide range of issues concerning the contribution of women to the economy, their role in the family and society, and demographic changes. The prospects for using scientific research in this field will also be examined.

Introductory speeches were given to those attending by the following people: R. Kh Abdullayeva, deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers; N. M. Makhmudova, chairman of the Uzbek Council of Trade Unions; and Kaylas Doktor (India), department head of the International Organization of Labor.

International Seminar Continues Work

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] In Tashkent, the international seminar on the theme "Women, labor, and population problems" is continuing its work. It is examining questions related to women's employment, their contribution to developing the economy of their countries, and their role in the family and in society.

Many speeches at the seminar gave high praise to the achievements of socialist countries, where the protection of motherhood and childhood is an important constitutional principle, and there is a state system for guarding the labor and health of mother and child. It was stressed that problems touching on the wellbeing of working women can be resolved only under conditions of peace, when humankind is removed from the threat of thermonuclear war.

Participants in the seminar were received in the Presidium of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet.

International Seminar Draws Conclusions

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] In Tashkent, an international seminar on the theme "Women, labor, and population problems," conducted by the International Organization of Labor jointly with the AUCCTU, has completed its work. The seminar included representatives of 25 foreign organizations from countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. For ten days they discussed a wide range of issues touching on the position of women in society and the economy, and their roles as mothers and workers.

Participants in the seminar worked out a number of recommendations on issues of family planning and getting women involved in the social and economic life of society. In examining the interdependence of the roles of mothers and working women, speakers pointed out the positive experience of socialist states, where the successful combination of motherhood and labor activity is promoted by substantial state aid to the family and to the working woman. Discussing discrimination against women in capitalist countries, speakers noted that by no means all labor unions in these countries are energetically carrying on the struggle for equal rights for women.

Many speeches expressed decisive condemnation of the attempts of reactionary forces to cast humanity into the abyss of thermonuclear war, and spoke of the need to raise the voices of women in defense of peace.

"The noble goals which have been discussed at the seminar," said Saleh Nur Alhuda, head of the department of collaboration of the ministry of planning of the Democratic Republic of Yemen, "can be achieved only under conditions of justice, equality, and mutual respect both in the framework of the individual nation, and in international relations. And for this, we must have peace, security, and mutual accord."

Saleh Nur Alhuda declared that she was greatly impressed by the achievements of the USSR, particularly Uzbekistan, in the cause of constantly improving the position of women, raising the level of their culture, and involving them actively in labor and social endeavors.

This same opinion was expressed by the director of the seminar, Richard Anker, chairman of the International Organization of Labor. He said that he and the other representatives of foreign countries had been struck by the scale of women's participation in the economy and their advancement into various responsible posts. Richard Anker noted the importance of the fact that in Uzbekistan, which is one of the leaders in the USSR with regard to birthrate, the role of women is not limited to the home, and they are given rights equal to men in all spheres of life.

12255
CSO: 1830/102

INTERNATIONAL

DIGITAL RADIO BROADCAST EXPERIMENTS OFFER PROTECTION FROM JAMMING

Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 29 Nov 83

[TASS item: "Digit Radio Broadcasting Experiment"]

[Text] Moscow, November 29 TASS--Experimental broadcasts, based on the use of a digital code, have been held successfully in the Soviet Union for the first time. They demonstrated the advantages of the new broadcasting technique over the conventional one, Vladimir Simakov, an official of the ministry of the means of communication industry of the USSR, said in a TASS interview. The results of the tests give ground to hope that this method will become in the future a basis for mass high-quality broadcasting in the ultra-short wave range.

The essence of the new method consists in the conversion of acoustic waves into a row of figures which are transmitted as pulses of one frequency. Such a signal, picked by a receiver, is automatically decoded and amplified and then goes to an acoustic system for sound reproduction.

Among the advantages of digital radio broadcasting, demonstrated during experimental broadcasts, is that it offers effective protection against jamming and distortion, Vladimir Simakov said.

The use of a digital code helps markedly improve the quality of reproduction of radio programmes. The theoretical principles underlying digital broadcasting will help attain in the homes a quality of sound similar to that in studios. The new receivers decoding digital pulses will be much smaller than conventional models.

Digital broadcasting will also help solve the problem of "crowded conditions" in the air, Vladimir Simakov said. Several radio stations will be able to use one wave-length without risking to interfere with each other.

CSO: 1812/59

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN PARTY AKTIV VIEWS MEAT, MILK PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 10 Sep 83 pp 1-2

[LITHUANIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY report: "High Award Inspires Achievement of Further Successes"]

[Text] In accordance with the results of the all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering of livestock and for increasing the output and procurement of livestock products during the winter of 1982-1983, the Lithuanian SSR has been declared the winner among eight competing Soviet republics and has been awarded the testimonial of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

As reported earlier in the press, on 8 September a party and economic aktiv was held in Vilnius for the presentation of the high award and to consider the urgent tasks in the further development of livestock production.

The aktiv's presidium included the leaders of the Lithuanian CP and government, and the best rural workers.

Comrade P. Grishkyavichus, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and the first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, opened the meeting. He said:

"The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee have reviewed the results of the all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering of livestock and for increasing the output and procurement of livestock products during the winter of 1982-1983. Among the eight competing Soviet republics, the Lithuanian SSR has been declared the winner of the socialist competition for the first time, and has been awarded a testimonial of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. The Pasvalskiy, Ionavskiy, Plungeskiy and Trakayskiy Rayons, and the collectives of 25 kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm and other enterprises and organizations have likewise been declared the winners of the all-union socialist competition and have been awarded similar testimonials.

"Comrades, on behalf of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet and Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, allow me

to express my sincere and heart-felt congratulations to the winners of the all-union socialist competition, for the high and deserved award that the party and government have bestowed on them in recognition of the self-sacrificing effort to implement the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee's May and November plenary sessions and the country's Food Program.

"Last winter, and even during the spring months in this third year of our current five-year plan, our many rural collectives have worked fruitfully, especially the workers of the livestock sections and complexes. We are using this opportunity today to express our sincere appreciation and gratitude to the large detachment of winners in the republic socialist competition, to the hundreds and thousands of our best livestock-production workers. With their indefatigable everyday labor, energy and common sense, they have made and are making a great contribution toward solving a common task of the entire state, that of increasing our food resources.

"During the winter, a considerable amount of work was done toward the results with which we are now approaching the final quarter of this year. There are sufficient resources to complete the year, having fulfilled entirely the plans and socialist pledges for the production and procurement of all basic livestock products.

"Comrades, I am pleased to announce that our republic has overfulfilled its obligation to sell the state grain. All the rayons fulfilled the plan with its additional target. More than 410,000 tons of grain have been poured into the state granaries.

"The high appreciation of our livestock-production workers' efforts unquestionably increases further their enthusiasm and determination in the struggle for the further intensification of production in every livestock section and complex. At the same time it must lead today to a business-like and frank discussion about ways and means of achieving this, about the most efficient utilization of the possibilities that exist for the keep and fattening of livestock at the end of the grazing season and during the coming winter."

The next speaker was Comrade G. S. Zolotukhin, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of procurement. He said:

"The awarding by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee of their testimonial to the Lithuanian SSR is the fruit of great and purposeful political and organizational work by the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and by the republic's government and its party, soviet and economic organs, to mobilize the workers of town and country for fulfilling the socioeconomic program of the 26th party congress, the resolutions adopted by the May and November 1982 plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Soviet Union's Food Program.

"At the November 1982 plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee, in his analysis of the draft of the 1983 state plan for the country's economic and social development, Yu. V. Andropov especially pointed out and emphasized that the measures for the Food Program's realization were the centerpiece of our plans.

"You will recall that in April of this year, at the conference of first secretaries of the union republic party central committees, kraykoms and obkoms, Yu. V. Andropov, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, underscored in particular that 1983 would be the decisive year of the entire five-year plan. Yuriy Vladimirovich said: 'The main thing that must be done this year is to ensure the planned grain, fodder, industrial and other crops, and to reinforce the favorable shifts noticeable in livestock production.'

"The instruction of the CPSU Central Committee's general secretary has gained nationwide support. Intensive effort and selfless struggle have unfolded throughout the country for the fulfillment of the plans and targets to produce farm and livestock products and sell them to the state. In every republic, kray, oblast and rayon there has been widespread acceptance of the best farms' initiative not only to honor the first commandment of the procurement of farm products, but also to make up for the shortfalls in deliveries of grain, potatoes, sugar beets and livestock products in recent years.

"Today we are able to note with satisfaction that the first steps toward the Food Program's realization are beginning to bear fruit. Work in the fields this spring and cultivation of the crops have been better organized this year, and the harvesting of grain and other crops, and their sale to state reserves, are proceeding at a rapid rate. Considerable attention is being devoted to the harvesting and storage of rough and juicy fodders, and to the improvement of their quality.

"The semiannual plans for the sale of meat, milk, eggs and other livestock products to the state have been fulfilled successfully. In comparison with the same period of last year, nationwide purchases of livestock and poultry have increased by 8 percent; of milk, by 11 percent; and of eggs, by 4 percent.

"The farmers and livestock producers of your republic are making significant contributions to the country's food reserves. Grain growers of the Lithuanian SSR began deliveries for state procurement with considerable reserve capacity: in the first two years of the current five-year plan they sold the state more than 90,000 tons of grain in excess of the plan. The targets set for grain procurement in the third year of the five-year plan likewise have been fulfilled successfully. The plans for the delivery of grass meal to the feed-mixing industry are being overfulfilled each year.

"It should be noted that each year the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Lithuanian SSR have been fulfilling accurately the procurement plans for potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets and flax, and are constantly improving the quality of the crops supplied to state reserves.

"Giving the farmers the appreciation they deserve, we today are justifiably expressing our great respect and profound recognition to the republic's thousands of livestock-production workers. Under the difficult conditions of last winter, they were able to utilize efficiently the available fodder, to enlarge the livestock population, to attain higher livestock yields, and to increase the output of livestock products and their sale to the state.

"Within the procurement of cattle during the first eight months of this year, the proportion of fattened cattle was 83 percent, which is 5 percentage points

more than during the same period of 1982. This indicator is one of the best in the entire country. Your republic is supplying nearly a third of grade 1 hogs, which is absolutely the best indicator in the entire country. In terms of the annual milk yield per cow and the delivery weight per head, you are marching in the first row of the 11th Five-Year Plan's right flank.

"We should note the honest and intensified efforts of the livestock-production specialists: the zootechnicians, veterinary workers, and the leaders of the livestock sections and brigades who are directing work and organizing production efficiently.

"Together with the workers of the livestock sections, I think we should mention also the intensified efforts of the field-crop growers, fodder harvesters, machine operators, soil-improvement workers, workers of the associations that supply agriculture with products and equipment, and workers of the meat, dairy, and mixed-feed industries. In other words, all those whose work helped to create the conditions for increasing the output and procurement of meat, milk and other livestock products.

"Considerable work is being done in the republic to uncover and channel into the state food reserves the surplus meat, milk and other produce from the subsidiary farms of the agricultural population.

"It is gratifying to note that the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and the republic's government are devoting constant attention to the development of the feed-mixing industry. Within a short time 15 modern feed-mixing plants have been built or reconstructed in the republic, and they are producing several thousand tons of mixed feed daily for poultry and other livestock.

"Comrades, analyzing the production and procurement of farm products and the activity of the industrial sectors, and in strict compliance with the principled instructions of the CPSU Central Committee's November 1982 plenary session, it is necessary to constantly compare our practical work with the requirements of the Food Program and strive to implement it consistently. Which means that today every organization, sector, enterprise and link belonging to the agro-industrial complex is accountable to the party and people for the specific real output entering into the state's food reserves. We all know and clearly understand that, in spite of the successes that this republic has attained in the development of livestock production, there still are many unsolved problems, substantial unutilized reserves, and individual shortcomings and omissions.

"As already noted, you are not doing badly in dairy farming, and there is a solid gain in the annual milk yield per cow over last year. But let us admit frankly that so far a better level of annual milk yields per cow has not been achieved. Another question is the considerable backlog in livestock sales to the state.

"Comrades, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee have deemed it expedient to continue the all-union socialist competition for the

wintering of livestock and for increasing the output and procurement of livestock products in the winter of 1983-1984. The party committees, soviet and economic organs, and trade-union committees are instructed to concentrate their attention on stimulating in every possible way the labor competition among the collectives of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and organizations belonging to the agro-industrial complex, for the timely preparation and organization of the coming wintering of livestock.

"Under no circumstances must the work be relaxed of gathering rough, juicy and other fodder to ensure the supply of state and cooperative livestock production and of the livestock kept by private citizens.

"Livestock shelters, feed-preparation premises, and technical equipment of the livestock sections must be winterized properly and in due time. The requirements set for managers of the Sel'khoztekhnika enterprises and organizations, and of the feed-mixing, chemical, meat and dairy, food, and other industries must be stepped up regarding the quality of livestock production's supply with machinery and materials, and the timely receiving and proper processing of livestock products.

"The educational influence of socialist competition must be better utilized, the role of the working collectives must be enhanced, and their efforts must be directed toward increasing in every possible way the output of livestock products and improving the qualitative indicators of livestock production.

"I would like to call attention to the need of utilizing concentrated feed more efficiently. Without going into details, I will say that the question of using grain resources prudently and with circumspection has become especially timely. There is much to be done in this area. I will cite only one statistic. Concentrates account for more than 40 percent of the feed used in state and co-operative livestock production in the republic. Comrades, that is a bit too much.

"In other words, there are reserves, and by no means insignificant ones. Their utilization requires further intensified effort. The resolutions of the May and November 1982, and of the June 1983 plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee, which formulated the tasks, elaborated and pointed out the main direction of agriculture's development, admonish us to provide this effort.

"May I wish you great success in fulfilling the plans and targets for this year and the entire five-year plan, success in implementing the Soviet Union's Food Program, good health, personal happiness and prosperity.

"Dear Comrades, on the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government, allow me to present the testimonial of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Council of Trade Unions, and All-Union Central Committee to the Lithuanian SSR as the winner of the all-union competition for wintering the livestock and increasing the output and procurement of livestock products in the winter of 1982-1983."

Amidst stormy applause, G. S. Zolotukhin presented the testimonial.

The guest presented testimonials of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee also to the rayons and collectives that were the winners in the all-union socialist competition.

Comrade P. Grishkyavichus responded to the presentation of the awards. He said:

"In behalf of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet and Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, and of all agricultural workers in the republic, allow me to express our sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, the USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee for their high appreciation of the work results in livestock production during the winter period.

"Let me assure the Leninist Central Committee of our party and the government of our country that the Communists and all workers of the agro-industrial complex in the Lithuanian SSR will not spare their energy, effort and experience to further intensify livestock production as the leading branch of our agriculture, and to utilize even more efficiently our possibilities in the coming winter period of 1983-1984, for the solution of the tasks set in the country's Food Program."

Comrade P. Grishkyavichus next dwelt on the urgent tasks in livestock production. He said:

"Disturbing first of all is the complex situation in the pastures. How are we to maintain the positive balance of daily milk yields? As you very well know, until last week, our daily milk yields were higher than on the corresponding days last year. But last week, on average for the republic, the daily milk yield has dropped to last year's level, and in 16 rayons it has been even lower than last year. The biggest drops have been allowed to occur in Kretingskiy, Kayshydorskiy, Ignalinskiy, Lazdiyskiy, Plungeskiy, Skuodasskiy, Tauragskiy and Utenskiy Rayons.

"Supplementary feeding of the dairy herd cannot be dispensed with anywhere at present.

"The fundamental problem at present is the realization of an entire set of measures to prepare for the livestock's winter keep and to ensure high livestock yields.

"A task of primary importance that must be kept on the agenda until everything grown has been harvested is the further harvesting of fodder. In this respect we are now in a better situation than in any of the preceding years. But we must not be complacent. So far only 63 percent of the planned volume has been ensilaged. And we will hardly be able to set aside for livestock production more feed grain than last year. Hence it is very important to gather as fodder everything suitable for that purpose.

"It is now high time to finish preparing livestock production's entire material and technical base for the coming winter: to finish repairing the premises and

to place all machinery in operating condition. The contracting construction organizations and the farms' construction brigades must complete before winter all the new livestock-production buildings that are to be placed in operation.

"Extensive preparations must be made to ensure efficient utilization of fodder. Here we have in mind first of all the suitable preparation of fodder for feeding. Sections for the preparation of wet mixed feeds are justifying themselves, not to mention the feed-mixing shops. Industrial enterprises and other organizations are called upon to provide considerable help to farms in building feed-mixing shops. This year, 88 such shops are to be placed in operation with their help. Unfortunately, the construction of these shops is not proceeding well. At the end of August, the task of placing feed-mixing shops in operation was fulfilled only in Shirvintskiy. The organizations of Gossnab and Litmezhkolkhozstroy, the Shyaulyay Precision Machine-Tool Plant, the Panevezhis Ekranas Plant and the Panevezhis Autocompressor Plant, the Mazheykskiy Petroleum Refinery, and certain other enterprises have not even begun the construction of such structures. The situation must be remedied immediately.

"It is no less important to have a clear feeding schedule from the start of the stabling period up to the commencement of grazing. It is now high time to prepare such a schedule on every farm. We are confident that our scientists will follow established tradition and work out in due time model rations for all types of livestock, based on the present structure of the feed balance.

"In the final outcome, all our measures must be directed toward achieving the maximum output of livestock products of the highest quality, at minimum cost. This can be achieved only under the conditions of intensive feeding, high milk yields and weight gains in cattle and fattened hogs, and selling the cattle and hogs at a heavy weight per head. On the whole, the delivery weight of cattle and hogs is rising in our republic. All the necessary conditions are given for the continued steady rise of the weight per head. Unfortunately, we are not always utilizing these conditions as we should. In August, the farms in Kelmeskiy, Ignalinskiy, Shvenchenskiy and Trakayskiy Rayons were delivering young steer to the meat-packing combines at an average weight of less than 400 kilograms per head. Such facts cannot be regarded as a proprietary approach to increasing meat production.

"In other words," concluded Comrade P. Grishkyavichus, "we have considerable reserves and opportunities to further intensify livestock production. The point then is to utilize them better."

The results were evaluated also of the republic's socialist competition for the successful wintering of livestock during the winter of 1982-1983. R. Son-gayla, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, warmly congratulated the winners and presented them their awards.

Yu. Bernatavichyus, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee on the Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex attached to the Presidium of the Council of Ministers, spoke of the tasks in conjunction with the coming wintering of livestock and the further development of livestock production. He said:

"Under the leadership of the republic's party organizations, the workers of the agro-industrial complex in Soviet Lithuania successfully overcame an important stage of the current farm year, wintered their livestock in an organized manner, are managing the grazing season well and thereby are making a worthy contribution to the Food Program.

"In the nine months from 1 October 1982 to 1 July of this year, in comparison with the same period of the preceding year, the production of meat in the kol-khozes, sovkhozes and other state farms increased by 13 percent; the production of milk, by 16 percent; and the milk yield per cow, by 215 kilograms. More calves and piglets were born, and the weight gains in fattening cattle and hogs increased.

"During the mentioned period, 13 percent more livestock and poultry, and 21 percent more milk was sold to the state than during the same period of the preceding year.

"The plans for the production and procurement of livestock products are being fulfilled successfully also at present. In agriculture as a whole the milk, livestock and poultry procurement plans for the first three quarters of this year have already been fulfilled and overfulfilled. During this period, 19 percent more milk and 26 percent more livestock and poultry was sold than in the same period of last year.

"While we evaluate favorably the work that all links of the agro-industrial complex performed in livestock production, it must be admitted that not everything has been done as yet to ensure everywhere the intensive development of this branch of farm production.

"Quite a few shortcomings are noticeable in raising the offspring of pedigreed livestock. In some rayons, the necessary level is not being achieved in the reproduction of the cattle herds. The average weight gains of feeder cattle are low in Shvenchenskiy and Shirivinstkiy Rayons, and in Zarasayskiy Rayon the average weight gain has even dropped in comparison with last year.

"An important stage will be the approaching wintering of livestock, for which we must be well prepared in every rayon and on every farm. Fodder production will play the decisive role. It is gratifying that this year all the rayons have made suitable provisions for fodder production.

"Per standard head of livestock [500 kilograms of live weight] the farms have already laid in 11.3 quintals of rough and juicy fodder, 2.2 quintals more than last year. The harvesting of fodder is well organized. The farms in Akmyanskiy, Skuodasskiy, Mazheyskiy, Klaypedskiy and Kretingskiy Rayons have already stored 12.5 to 15.5 quintals of fodder per head. It is commendable that a fair amount of good-quality hay has been harvested. The plans for making hay have been fulfilled in every rayon. For the state and cooperative cattle herds, 41 percent more hay is being allotted than last year.

"Despite the fact that a fair amount of fodder has been stored for the wintering period, it is nevertheless essential to increase the supplies of fodder in every possible way. At present it is necessary to speed up the harvesting and

ensilaging of corn. The task is to ensure that every farm in every rayon fulfills its plan for the preparation of silage. To this end all farms should ensilage chaff [mixed with bran].

"The councils of the rayon agro-industrial associations and their agricultural administrations must examine whether every farm has an adequate supply of every type of fodder. Should the fodder stored on some farm or other be inadequate, a solution must be found already now to remedy the situation, by utilizing the farm's own reserves or by redistributing within a rayon the supplies of those farms that have stored sufficient fodder.

"The rayon agricultural administrations, veterinary stations, and the farm managers and specialists must ensure strict compliance with the veterinary health regulations during this year's preparations for wintering, to keep the livestock healthy and prevent dangerous infectious livestock diseases.

"The development of subsidiary private farms will require close attention also in the future, to direct it into the right channel. Its well-planned and skillful combination with large-scale cooperative and state farming will enable us to achieve on the mentioned farms an even higher level of production and a larger proportion of commodity output in livestock production.

"Significantly more active indoctrination and organizational work will be necessary already in the immediate future to introduce progressive forms of work organization, the method of collective work contracts, in livestock production and entire agriculture.

"Every farm must establish a solid foundation for next year's harvest: the winter crops must be sown in due time and in a well-prepared seedbed, treated with organic manure and manufactured fertilizer, and sprayed with herbicides where necessary.

"Only the timely completion of all chores will enable us to successfully finish the farm year and to strengthen the economic and financial situation of the farms."

The speakers in the debate on this report were party, soviet and economic workers, organizers of farm production, and scientists. They warmly thanked the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee for their high recognition of the efforts of the livestock-production workers and all rural workers. The speakers described the progress in implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee, shared the experience accumulated in the republic in conjunction with the intensification of livestock production, and spoke of the available reserves.

The conferees of the republic's party and economic active unanimously approved an appeal to all workers of the republic's agriculture and agro-industrial complex regarding the preparations for and the actual wintering of livestock during the winter of 1983-1984.

The participants enthusiastically approved the text of a letter conveying their greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

Text of Appeal

Dear Comrades: Implementing the resolutions of the 26th party congress, and of the May and November 1982 and June 1983 plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee, and realizing the Food Program, the republic's farmers are accelerating the development of farm production, including livestock production, and are increasing their sales of farm products to the state. For the successes achieved during the past wintering, the Lithuanian SSR, the Ionavskiy, Pasvalskiy, Plungeskiy and Trakayskiy Rayons, and a number of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agro-industrial enterprises of the republic became the winners of the all-union socialist competition and have been awarded testimonials of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. This high appreciation of their efforts not only inspires but also obligates them to work even more productively and to achieve even greater successes.

The next wintering of livestock is approaching, and in many respects it will determine the results of work in agriculture not only this year but in the coming year as well. Therefore we appeal to all livestock-production workers, agricultural specialists, farm managers, party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations, and workers of the republic's agro-industrial complex to do everything possible to ensure that every farm and every livestock section complete in due time and well the preparations for this responsible period. We appeal to you to take advantage of all opportunities and reserves to increase the stocks of fodder: to gather all the straw; to ensilage the cornstalk, the aftergrowth of grasses, and the tops of sugar beets and other root crops; to prepare the planned quantity of mixed silage for hogs; and to gather more food scraps and feed them more widely. To ensure that all fodder is brought in and accounted in due time, and is stored properly.

All livestock-production premises must be suitably winterized, repaired, white-washed and disinfected without delay; heating and ventilation equipment and all mechanisms must be placed in operating condition; and all the livestock-production buildings and feed-preparation sections planned for completion this year must be placed in operation. Care must be devoted to ensuring suitable working conditions and leisure time for the livestock-production workers, to the upkeep and appearance of the livestock sections' surroundings and access roads. In carrying out these preparations, we invite the more active participation of the urban enterprises and organizations that are sponsoring farms.

Successful development of livestock production presupposes high livestock yields and intensity of production. For this reason all attention and every effort must be concentrated on achieving this objective. Therefore we are issuing this appeal to successfully complete the grazing season, to transfer the livestock in an organized manner to stabling, and not to allow the livestock yields, particularly the milk yields per cow and the average weight gain, to decline during the period of transition. Fodder must be utilized efficiently and economically, and must be distributed among the individual species and

groups of livestock. The monthly plans for the expenditure of fodder must be observed strictly, and the stocks of fodder must be checked periodically. Fodder must be fed only in a prepared state, and more of the moist fodder mixtures and mixed feeds should be prepared in the farms' feed-preparation shops. The protein and mineral additives, feed lysine and vitamin preparations must be used properly in order to obtain balanced livestock rations.

The measures to improve the reproduction of livestock, as outlined in the 13 September 1982 decree of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, must be introduced more actively. Special attention must be devoted to ensuring that the pedigreed calves are raised everywhere intensively and purposefully, to improving the supply of productive cows, and to forming a pedigreed breed stock on every farm. Every kolkhoz and sovkhoz must provide qualified veterinary care for its livestock, and reduce to a minimum the incidence of livestock diseases and livestock losses.

We appeal to all stockmen, farm specialists and managers to employ more widely the progressive forms of work organization, and to introduce brigade contracts more actively. To strengthen discipline and order in every respect, and to strictly enforce the technological requirements of farm production. To constantly upgrade the skills of the livestock sections' workers, and to devote more attention to raising the production standards and quality of work.

A highly important task is to better utilize the possibilities for increasing the procurement of livestock products, to strive to increase the marketable proportion of the milk output, and not to allow offspring, especially steer, to be sold at a low weight and inadequately fattened. It is necessary to fight more forcefully for raising the quality of livestock products, especially of milk, and for selling it to the state usually as a grade 1 product, in a refrigerated state. Care must be devoted to raising livestock yields on the population's subsidiary private farms, and to marketing the livestock products from these farms.

We invite all livestock-production workers and collectives of the livestock sections and farms to actively participate in socialist competition, to strive to make it business-like and effective everywhere, and to direct it toward the more complete utilization of the possibilities and internal reserves for raising the livestock yields, increasing the output and procurement of livestock products and improving their quality. To introduce more widely into production advanced knowhow, innovations, and advances in science.

We are firmly convinced that the party, soviet and economic organs, and the workers of agriculture and entire agro-industrial complex will do everything possible for the efficient and organized wintering of livestock the coming winter, for the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges to produce and sell the state more livestock products, and for laying a firm foundation for the intensification of livestock production next year.

1014
CSO: 1800/85

REGIONAL

SHCHERBITSKIY CHAIRS SESSION ON SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS

AU251848 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0300 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] The Council for Promoting Scientific-Technical Progress under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee held a session on 23 November, presided over by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

The session discussed reports by Boyko and Mysnichenko, Dnepropetrovsk and Kharkov Obkom first secretaries, respectively, on the work performed by the councils for promoting scientific-technical progress under their obkoms.

The council noted that its activity helped foster party influence on the faster adoption of scientific-technical achievements and of the progressive forms of Labor organization, hastened the reconstruction and reequipment of enterprises, and raised production efficiency.

At the session, it was noted that, on the initiative of the obkoms' councils, new forms and methods were being increasingly applied to effectively accomplish tasks for raising the technical standards of production, for increasing labor productivity, and for saving resources. The CPSU Central Committee has approved the work experience of Dnepropetrovsk Oblast party organization in the control of production quality and in the effective use of resources. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has approved the drive initiated by the collectives of Kharkov Oblast front-ranking enterprises and scientific institutions--to fulfill the 5-year plans for raising production volumes without increasing either the number of personnel or the use of basic resources.

While positively assessing, on the whole, the activity line adopted and the results attained by the councils existing under Dnepropetrovsk and Kharkov Obkoms, the council considers that more attention must be paid to the organization of work performed by similar councils under gorkoms and raykoms, to concentrating the efforts of scientific and production collectives on the settlement of crucial problems concerning accelerated scientific-technical progress, and to accomplishing tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on measures for accelerating scientific-technical progress in the national economy.

The session endorsed the 1984 work plan for the Council for Promoting Scientific-Technical Progress under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and approved model statutes for the obkom's council for promoting scientific-technical progress.

The speakers in the discussion were: Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary; Yelchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Kiev Gorkom first secretary; Sologub, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Trade Union Council chairman; Mozgovoy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Kachalovskiy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers first deputy chairman; Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; Academician Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; Nagayevskiy, general director of the Zhdanov heavy machine-building association; and Podstrygach, chairman of the Western Scientific Center of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

The session was addressed by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

CSO: 1811/18

REGIONAL

SHCHERBITSKIY PAYS LAST RESPECTS TO POET BAZHAN

AU251857 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Mukola Platonovych Bazhan, prominent Ukrainian Soviet writer and public figure, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee member, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputy, Hero of Socialist Labor, recipient of the Lenin prize and of the USSR and Ukrainian SSR state prizes, and member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences has died.

On 25 November, the working people of the Ukraine's capital city, men of letters and arts in deep sorrow paid their last respects to the talented master of the word whose works have turned into an inspired poetical chronicle of the new socialist epoch. The club of the Administration of the Ukrainian Council of Minister's Affairs was mournfully decorated. The coffin with the deceased's body was laid in state there.

The last moments of the mournful ceremony came. The guard of honor was mounted by Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Vatchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers first deputy chairman; Kachura, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; and Yelchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Kiev Gorkom first secretary.

CSO: 1811/19

REGIONAL

PRAVDA VIEWS CRITICISM AT RAYON, CITY PARTY MEETINGS

PM171558 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Communist Puts Forward Criticism"]

[Text] Businesslike criticism and self-criticism are of great importance in the life of every collective. Our party is constantly teaching communists to be exacting in their appraisal of work results and to eradicate shortcomings resolutely. The need for a businesslike and critical mood at work was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) plenums.

"A great reserve for our party is the further development of internal party democracy and an increase in communists' creative activity, initiative, and responsibility," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov has noted. "The more boldly and specifically communists react, discussing urgent questions of the party's and country's life, the more actively they will participate in carrying out adopted decisions and the more successfully our party will be able to fulfill its historic mission."

Communists persistently seek ways to improve production efficiency and ideological work and oppose mismanagement, formalism, and other negative phenomena. The course of the present report and election campaign in party organizations is eloquent evidence of this. The focus of attention of the meetings and conferences now being held are topical questions of managing the economy, people's education, strengthening state and labor discipline, and improving cadres' responsibility for the entrusted sections of work. Moreover, many speeches by communists, whatever their subject, are imbued with a spirit of urgent tasks.

For example, at report and election meetings of Tselinograd party organizations more than 1,000 criticisms and proposals have already been expressed. The party gorkom, having generalized them and assumed control, is seeking to eliminate the shortcomings. The communists' criticisms have helped the gorkom to see its own omissions more clearly and take the necessary measures to improve the style of leadership in good time.

The report and election campaign has embarked on a new phase: the rayon and city party conferences have begun. It is the duty of party committees to set an example at them of self-critical analysis of their work. It must be remembered that the profundity and businesslike tone of the report documents is the

primary factor that disposes communists to open, substantive discussion and that the preliminary "sifting" of delegates' pointed speeches is akin to suppressing criticism. The less big talk and general phrases there are from the platform, the more principled, specific, and attentive will be the approach to unresolved tasks--this rule must be firmly kept.

Wherever a communist advances criticism--at a meeting, a conference, a plenum, or in the press--he must always remember the interests of the common cause. It is only when a person is defending party and state positions, when he not only points to shortcomings and errors but also thinks of ways to eliminate them, that criticism has a creative force. Here, subjectivism, petty score-settling, and a departmental or parochial view of problems are inadmissible. It is important to raise every communist to the level of mature ideological fighter and foster in him a sense of responsibility to the party and society. Wherever honesty, sincerity, and broad horizons are actively upheld, there can be no place for carping or demagogery.

Improving the effectiveness of criticism greatly helps the success of work. It is a good thing when a communist's remarks or proposals fall onto the ground of collective proprietorial interest in improving matters. People's critical gaze is sharpened and their taste for searching emerges if they see that the noted shortcomings are eradicated promptly and errors are corrected, that is, if real action follows the talk. These party committees which react efficiently and profoundly to criticism from below are acting correctly. This raises the creative activity of party organizations and upholds a healthy moral atmosphere in collectives.

However, people are still not concerning themselves about developing criticism and improving its effectiveness everywhere. The PRAVDA editorial office receives several indications that communists' principled speeches are being hushed up or attempts being made to rebuke subordinates for criticism. But should not instances of a person, who has dared to wash dirty linen in public, as they say, becoming known as a telltale make us prick up our ears?

There are still leaders who try to drown the essence of the criticism with complaints about its form--the person spoke rather sharply, they say, or in the wrong tone of voice. But what if the criticism is still just and substantiated? As V. I. Lenin pointed out, sore issues must not be stifled but faced head-on.

In particular, instances of revenge or victimization for criticism are intolerable. And they do occur. Here is one of them. Communist Yu. Krivenko, worker in the Azovstal Plant oxygen-converter shop, criticized his leadership at a meeting for mismanagement and inability to organize labor discipline. Though the remarks were just, the shop party committee still stood up for the leaders: Krivenko was given a strict reprimand with an entry on his report card for alleged slander. Following intervention by PRAVDA, the matter was taken up by the Zhdanov Ukraine Communist Party Gorkom. The worker's penalty was lifted. But the party committee secretary, P. Dovgal, who had permitted the arbitrary act, was merely severely reproved. What does such leniency result in? "The collective's morals which permit criticism to be punished," Yu. Krivenko writes, "remained untouched." Surely we cannot tolerate this?

As is known, criticism is not an end in itself. It is a reliable and trusted weapon in the struggle against shortcomings. The broader the scope in collectives for criticism, the stronger is the discipline and the higher the mutual exactingness there, and the more successfully matters proceed.

The country is completing the third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. There is much to be done at this responsible stage. The duty of communists is to mobilize collectives to fulfill plans and pledges unconditionally, carry people along by their example of personal labor and party principledness, and appraise what has been done today with exactingness--so as to work and live even better tomorrow!

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REGIONAL

TASKS OF RAYON, CITY PARTY CONFERENCES VIEWED

PM111032 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Nov 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Party Conferences"]

[Text] Report and election meetings are continuing in party organizations. Communists are examining various aspects of their activities in principled and self-critical fashion, generalizing the accumulated experience, and putting forward concrete proposals to improve the forms and methods of educational and organizational work.

In most party organizations the report and election meetings have been an exacting review of party forces and have had a considerable impact on labor collectives' lives. A new stage of the report and election campaign is starting now--the rayon and city party conferences. The party gorkoms and raykoms are key elements in the practical implementation of the CPSU's policy. They are the nerve centers of the economic and sociocultural development of a rayon or a city. Their prestige in the eyes of the working people is growing, as is their influence on the state of affairs in primary party organizations and labor collectives.

The main task of the delegates to the city and rayon conferences is to thoroughly investigate whether the work of every party committee fully accords with present tasks, to analyze progress in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in a businesslike fashion, and to outline concrete measures to further improve the party organizations' political, educational, and organizational activity.

Aiming at deeds and not at loud words--this is what makes for effective leadership. The core of the party's entire activity is the leadership of the economy. It is therefore natural that these questions will have an important place in the conferences' work. The delegates will discuss in detail what has been done by party organizations to mobilize the working people to fulfill the state plans and pledges, and what still remains to be done. Unfortunately, the fulfillment of plans is frequently accompanied by a great expenditure of resources, it does not proceed smoothly, and delivery dates are violated. Communists are called upon to draw the necessary lessons from the experience of recent years, find ways and means to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of set tasks, and enhance the efficiency and quality of all our work.

The final lap of the third year of the 5-year plan is drawing near. The conferences coincide with the preparation of the draft plans and pledges for the fourth year of the 5-year plan. We are faced with the implementation of great and responsible tasks on which the success of the 5-year plan as a whole will also largely depend. Therefore it is important to analyze in depth the causes of failures and omissions and to outline concrete measures to eliminate shortcomings. A principled discussion about what is going well and what is preventing us from operating more successfully and efficiently, about the problems which remain to be solved, will enable us to better utilize reserves, strengthen labor and plan discipline in all sectors of economic building, make up for lost time, and ensure a more efficient utilization of our country's production, scientific, and technical potential.

The outcome depends on people. For this reason the delegates' attention must focus on work with people, on further improving ideological and educational work. A bitter struggle between the socialist and the bourgeois ideologies is being waged in the world. The aggressiveness of reactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism, which are attempting to reverse historical development, has increased sharply. In these circumstances the role of ideological education work is becoming even more important. Our state's strength lies in the awareness of the masses. There is not, nor can there be, a loftier task than to further develop staunchness and conviction in the correctness of our ideals and an active civic stance in everyone.

Progress in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June plenum and the concrete measures elaborated by party organizations to step up ideological education and mass political work will have to be analyzed in depth. Resolute steps must be taken against those who violate the norms of our socialist society and our morality, against all kinds of parasites feeding on the humanity of our system.

A great deal in the activity of party gorkoms and raykoms depends on the style and methods of their work, on the ability to read the masses' moods, requirements, and interests. All the party meetings criticism was leveled at individual committees for indulging in too many meetings and drafting of reports at the expense of live communication with people. The delegates to the conferences must make a principled assessment of such phenomena and outline measures to improve the methods of party work and cadre selection and training and ensure better coordination of the facilities for exerting ideological influence and close unity between ideological education work and party organizational and socioeconomic activity. "The elected party organs," the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the organization of the report and election campaign says, "must come to the meetings and conferences with profound, self-critical reports containing constructive proposals on how to improve all work." A carefully considered report containing an objective appraisal of the activities of specific communists, primarily leaders, will largely determine the success of this matter and the tone and character of the conference debate.

It is the duty of party raykoms and gorkoms to present communists with detailed reports which raise urgent questions and contain principled appraisals and

constructive ideas. It is also important to attentively analyze the delegates' critical remarks and to follow up every sensible proposal made from the rostrum.

The rayon and city party conferences are an important event in the life of the party and of all communists. The effectiveness of our efforts in the implementation of economic and social development plans and in the people's education will largely depend on how effective, committed, and exacting the discussion of key questions at these conferences is, and how concrete and well thought out the adopted decisions are.

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REGIONAL

NEW HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN BALTIC REPUBLICS REVIEWED

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 8, Aug 83 (signed to press 19 Aug 83) pp 84-89

[Review by A. Rakunas, docent and candidate of historical sciences, of book "Postroyeniye sotsializma v sovetskoy pribaltike: Istoricheskiy opty kompartiy Litvy, Latvii, Estonii [The Building of Socialism in the Soviet Baltic Area: The Historical Experience of the Communist Parties of Lithuanian, Latvia and Estonia], the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee's Party History Institute, the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee's Party History Institute, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee's History Institute and the branches of the CPSU Central Committee's Marxism-Leninism Institute, Riga, "AVOTS", 1982, 506 pages]

[Text] Based on the study of a great deal of factual material -- the documents of republic party congresses and plenums, party archive assets, the works of Soviet historians, the periodic press, and statistical collections, the valuable historical experience of the communist parties of the Baltic republics in the struggle for the victory, strengthening and development of socialism has been examined and summed up in the monograph.

It is correctly pointed out in the book that "In carrying out socialist reforms, the communist parties of the Soviet Baltic republics proceeded from the general laws for the development of the revolution and from Lenin's plan for the construction of socialism; used creatively and with a consideration for specific historical conditions the principles of the new economic policy, which were developed by V. I. Lenin; and relied on the very rich experience of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. Along with this, the communist parties carefully considered the national distinctive factors which were inherent in each republic and defined in accordance with this specific forms and methods for solving the tasks that were facing them" (pp 10 - 11).

The problems, which are studied in the monograph, embrace the transitional period from capitalism to socialism in the Soviet Baltic area: June 1940--the first three years of the Fifties (with the exception of the Great Patriotic War stage), and also the stage of strengthening and developing socialism during the new period -- the all-round development of socialism. The main attention in the research paper is placed on socialist organizational development during the postwar years and also on the strengthening and development of a socialist society.

The authors have shown what an important restructuring of the entire organizational structure, forms and methods of party work occurred in accordance with the new tasks after the overthrow of the fascist regimes when the communist parties of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia became the ruling parties. This work was not easy. After emerging from underground, the communist parties of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia were small in strength: There were 2000-2200 in the ranks of the Lithuanian Communist Party, about 1000 in the Latvian Communist Party, and about 150 people in the Estonian (p 50); and enormous work had to be done -- direct revolutionary reforms in all spheres of life. Party veterans -- members of the secret organizations who were tempered in the revolutionary class struggle -- played a large role in strengthening the republic communist parties and in increasing their influence on the popular masses. Among them were well known communist party figures: A. Snejchkus, the first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, Ya. Kal'�berzin, the first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, I. Lauristin, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, and others (p51).

After the victory of the socialist revolutions and under the new conditions where the communist parties had become legal ones and the ruling ones, a twin danger arose before them: 1) the opportunity for careerists and opportunist, unworthy and even hostile elements to penetrate the party especially in those places where admission took place without the necessary selection and careful checking; 2) the danger of a peculiar type of sectarianism which was displayed in unjustified distrust and the artificial holding back of the growth in party ranks. The leading bodies of the parties resolutely fought against these tendencies.

After the resumption of admissions to the party in July 1940, people at first became communists without going through the candidate stage (p 52). Many ministers of the national revolutionary governments, participants in the revolutionary movement, worker activists, etc., were accepted into the party (pp 52-53). Among those accepted during the first months after legalization were the chairman of the national government of Lithuanian, Yu. Paletskis, ministers L. Adomauskas and Yu. Vayshnoras, etc.

The conditions for admission to the communist parties of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia were changed in August 1940 -- a candidate period was introduced in order to check the business and political qualities of those joining the party (p 53).

An important historical event in the history of the communist parties and peoples of the Baltic republics was the inclusion of the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian communist parties in the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) on 8 October 1940. It is pointed out in the research paper: Relying on the experience and support of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian Communist Parties received broad capabilities for carrying out active organizational, party and ideological work directed toward the construction of a socialist society" (p 54). All of the internal life of the party organizations of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia was constructed in accordance with the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Rules.

The help of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) Central Committee to the party organizations of the Baltic republics is revealed in the monograph. Considering the specific conditions, the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) Central Committee adopted on 10 March 1941 a decree on introducing favorable conditions for admission to the Baltic republic communist parties. It was permitted to temporarily accept members or candidate members of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) on the recommendations of communists with six months of party service who knew the person being recommended from working together with him no less than six months (pp 66-67). These temporary favorable conditions for admission to the party helped the growth in the ranks of the communist parties of the young Soviet Baltic republics.

During the years of the Great Patriotic War, many communists fell on the field of battle in skirmishes with the German fascist invaders; many workers and representatives of the progressive intelligentsia perished from the bloody terror of the Hitlerite invaders and their accomplices -- the bourgeois nationalists. This affected the growth in the ranks of the party during the first postwar years. As the authors of the monograph point out, "Despite the significant growth in the ranks of the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian communist parties, the percentage of communists among the population of the Baltic Soviet republics was as before lower than for the country in general, and the party layer in the main branches of the national economy was less. The shortage of party forces was felt especially acutely in the rural area" (p 92). As is pointed in the research paper, the situation changes from 1948-1949; the communist parties of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia began to grow.

A definite place in the monograph is allotted to the activity of the communist parties in the selection, placement and indoctrination of personnel. It was pointed out in the 28 May 1959 CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Work of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee With Personnel" that a great deal of work had been done by the republic's party organizations in the training and indoctrination of party, soviet and economic personnel and scientific and cultural workers. The work, which had been done to indoctrinate the new intelligentsia and to reindoctrinate the old, was given a positive rating. Along with this, however, it was pointed out that the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau is still not sufficiently thoroughly studying the status of personnel training and placement. It was necessary to advance new forces to guidance work more energetically and to struggle more resolutely against manifestations of nationalism during the training and placement of personnel (p 117). The experience and knowledge of skilled specialists, who had arrived from the country's other rayons, was being widely used.

The complexity of the ideological and political situation in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia after their liberation from the Hitlerite invaders is revealed in detail in the monograph. It says in the book: "The population of the republics experienced over the course of long years the effect of bourgeois ideology and was subjected during the war years to the strengthened influence of fascist propaganda. The bourgeois ideology relied on a certain class base which the surviving bourgeois layers formed. They tried to use nationalistic prejudices, religious beliefs and individualistic attitudes for their counterrevolutionary purposes. The class enemies of socialism closely

tied and connected their anti-popular activity with the active attacks of imperialist reaction against socialist organizational development in the Baltic republics" (p 122).

The content, forms and methods of the ideological, agitation and propaganda work of the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian communist parties during the transitional period from capitalism to socialism and during the stage of strengthening and developing socialism are revealed in the second chapter.

During the first postwar years, the Lithuanian Communist Party waged an uncompromising struggle against the ideology of bourgeois nationalism and for the overcoming of its epistemological roots -- in the area of the history, literature and cultural legacy of the Lithuanian people. The communists of Latvia and Estonia waged a similar struggle against bourgeois nationalism and its theory of "a single stream" (pp 126-127). I would like to point out here that the propositions for the struggle against the concepts of bourgeois nationalism could have been defined more concretely; and who criticized the concepts of bourgeois nationalism and the theory of "a single stream" at the time and how it was criticized, who revealed the essence of the main forces of the national movement in Lithuania during the second half of the 19th century and how they were revealed, etc., could have been demonstrated more boldly.

In Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, the main question of the socialist revolution -- the gaining of power by the proletariat -- was resolved by peaceful means in June 1940 under the well known favorable domestic and foreign conditions which had been created. Under the pressure of the powerful demonstrations by the popular masses (meetings, demonstrations etc.) which the communist parties of these republics directed, the bourgeoisie was compelled to yield to the workers' demands and transfer power to a new -- people's -- government by peaceful means.

Thus, people's governments, which "representatives of the workers and prominent progressive public figures who supported a platform of revolutionary reforms joined", were formed in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia during June 1940 (p 162).

From the second half of June to the end of August 1940, the old bourgeois apparatus was reorganized under the direction of the communist parties by means of a revolutionary change in its class composition and class functions; however, the old state structure was maintained (pp 162-166). It was only after the Baltic Soviet republics joined the USSR and adopted the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian SSR constitutions that the Soviet state system was introduced by reorganizing the previously operating ministries into people's commissariats and by creating new bodies of soviet authority and management (pp 166-170). However, the process of tearing down the old state machinery began immediately after the creation of the people's governments.

Proletarian cadres were broadly promoted in order to study the state mechanism. Thus, for example, approximately 10,000 workers, working peasants and

representatives of the progressive intelligentsia were promoted to guidance work in city, district, volost, and apilink bodies of Soviet power prior to February 1941 in Lithuania (p 409). At the end of 1940, 5,250 candidates for people's assessors had been nominated during meetings of Estonian trade unions and other public organizations of the workers. There were 3,000 workers and more than 800 poor peasants among them. It is pointed out in the monograph: "As a result, the work of the courts and the procurator's offices began to serve to an even greater degree the task of defending the interests of socialism and the revolutionary accomplishments and rights of the working class and all workers" (p 170).

A great deal of attention is devoted in the monograph to the party's work in directing the activity of trade unions and the Komsomol (pp 189-195).

In my opinion, however, it would have been worthwhile in the monograph to have revealed the activity of the Lithuanian Communist Party during the first days of the war more broadly.

The Lithuanian SSR was captured by the Hitlerite forces in the first week of the war. However, even under such difficult conditions and operating on its own initiative, the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) of Lithuania sent a directive to all district and city party committees telling them to arm the aktiv for the struggle against saboteurs and to help military units. Approximately 40 armed detachments and dozens of armed groups were created from the communists, Komsomol members, and Soviet activists. There were about 10,000 fighters in them.

Using numerous examples, it is shown in the monograph that the economic development level of the Baltic republics, which was inherited from capitalism, was unequal thus, in 1940 there were 311 enterprises with 20 or more workers in Lithuania, 774 -- in Latvia, and 376-- in Estonia (p 215). The CPSU and the Soviet government considered this circumstance when determining the plans and rates for socialist industrialization in the Baltic republics (p 215).

In February 1941, the state sector of Estonia's industry provided 77.2 percent of all products, the cooperative sector -- 21.8 percent, and the private sector -- only one percent. By the beginning of the summer of 1941, the socialist sector of industry (state enterprises and small cooperative producers' artels) provided approximately 70 percent of industrial production in the Lithuanian SSR, and the share of the private sector in industry had been cut to five percent in the Latvian SSR at the beginning of 1941. Thus, the socialist sector quickly became the dominant one in industry and created a basis for socialist industrialization and the accelerated development of industry.

The industry and agriculture of the Baltic Soviet republics were destroyed during the years of war and occupation. With the help of the fraternal Soviet republics and thanks to the purposeful activity of the republic party organizations and the selfless work of the workers, industry was rapidly restored.

Socialist industrialization began in the Baltic republics, and the authors treat not only its national economic but also its social significance. As A. Snechkus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, has pointed out: "As a result of socialist industrialization, the legacy of the capitalist system -- unemployment -- has been eliminated in Soviet Lithuania, the class structure of society has changed, national cadre have grown up, and a new attitude on the part of people toward work, which has become work not for an exploiter but for the good of the people and for the good of socialist society, has been born" (p 268).

Based on an analysis of the extensive factual material in the monograph the correct conclusion can be drawn that "the collectivization of the peasants' farms in the Lithuanian SSR, Latvian SSR and Estonian SSR was conducted by considering the general laws for the construction of socialism and primarily by those ways and means which had been used at one time in other regions of the country" (p 323). At the same time, collectivization in the Baltic republics had certain peculiarities. First, the collectivization of agriculture was carried out over three-four years, at a time when this process took two-three times longer in the Soviet republics which had been formed earlier. This was caused by the creative use of accumulated experience, the changed historical situation at the end of the Forties, the country's new capabilities, and specific local conditions.

The last exploiting class -- the kulaks -- was eliminated along with the collectivization of the peasant's farms. The main social support of the armed bands of bourgeois nationalists was finally undermined by this.

Based on an analysis of the statistical data in the monograph, the sound conclusion can be drawn that "participation in socialist production, collective work, increasing the educational and cultural level, and the large amount of organizational and indoctrinal work by party bodies involved profound changes in the psychology and way of life of the kolkhoz farmers who were individual peasants in the past. The kolkhoz peasantry of the Soviet Baltic republics acquired new features and subsequently became a social class and an organic part of Soviet kolkhoz peasants" (p 488).

A cultural revolution occurred under Soviet power in the Baltic area. The educational level of the popular masses, which had been inherited from the bourgeois system, was not identical in all of the republics. Even during the pre-October period, almost all of the population in Estonia was literate; that is why the problem of eliminating illiteracy in this republic practically did not exist after the victory of the socialist revolution in 1940. However, in Latvia those, who were illiterate in the 9-49 age group were 7.3 percent of the population in Latvia in 1939, and 23.3 percent -- in Lithuania (p 351).

The carrying out of the cultural revolution embraced a series of tasks. There was the reorganization of public education, the elimination of illiteracy and partial illiteracy and the increase of the worker's cultural level. There was the development of science, literature and art; the Marxist-Leninist evaluation of the cultural legacy; and the use of the progressive democratic part of this legacy in the construction of a socialist culture. There was

the consolidation of a socialist ideology in the consciousness of the popular masses, etc. Using concrete material, the leading role of the communist parties in the Baltic republics in solving the most important tasks of the cultural revolution is shown in the monograph.

The main directions of the change in the class and social structure in the Baltic republics during the stage of strengthening and developing a socialist society are revealed thoroughly in the book. The statistical material convincingly substantiates the correct conclusion that the working class became society's leading force after the victory of the socialist revolution and that its economic situation was radically changed: After the nationalization of the main means of production, the working class also became the economically dominant class. The working class itself and its composition were changed (p 401).

The small worker aristocracy layer disappeared after the nationalization of the main means of production. At the beginning of 1941, unemployment had been completely eliminated in Latvia and Estonia, and it had been significantly curtailed in Lithuania (in Lithuania, permanent employment had been supplied to 55,000 unemployed by May 1941) (p 402).

In 1940-1941 and also during the postwar period, those who were from other social layers: artisans, small merchants and employees, enlarged the working class considerably. Keeping in mind the different social layers in the working class and their dissimilar attitudes, the communist parties performed continuous ideological and indoctrinal work among the workers, intensified their struggle against violators of work discipline and poor workers, improved the work of trade union organizations, and involved the workers in managing production. This contributed to the consolidation of the working class and increased its role in the construction of socialism.

It says in the monograph that, after coming to power, the working class of the Soviet Baltic area exercised its leading role in the construction of a new society through the Communist Party which expresses its class interest and which considers the fundamental interest of all workers who are interested in the victory of socialism and in the destruction of the exploiting system (p 405).

The policy of the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian communist parties, which was directed toward strengthening the ranks of the working class and the working peasantry, is thoroughly revealed in the monograph. In 1940-1941, this policy was expressed in the nationalization of the means of production and the land, in the carrying out of agrarian reforms as a result of which landless and land-poor peasants received land, in comprehensive help to the working peasants -- on the one hand -- and in the policy of limiting and displacing the kulaks -- on the other hand, and in the elimination of nobility ownership. The social and class structure in the village began to change as a result of the agrarian reforms; however, the 1940 agrarian reform was still not able to completely put an end to the stratification of the peasants.

Under the conditions of the sharp class struggle and terrorist activity of the nationalist armed underground whose social and economic base was formed by the kulaks, the communist parties and governments of the Baltic republics were compelled to take with respect to the kulaks -- the active accomplices of the bandits -- not only economic restriction and exclusion measures but also administrative and legal ones -- the resettlement of part of the kulaks beyond the republics' boundaries. As a result of this, the kulaks as a class had been heavily cut back even before complete collectivization. Whereas there were about 22,000 kulak farms in the Lithuanian SSR in 1945 (p 437), there were 9,100 at the beginning of 1948 -- or 2.2 percent of all of the republic's peasant farms (p 441). There were 2,743 kulak farms in Estonia in 1948, i.e. about two percent of all the republic's peasant farms (p 441).

The kulaks were eliminated as a class in the Baltic republics during 1949-1950, and their remnants during the years of complete collectivization -- 1951-1953.

It is demonstrated in the monograph that the transition from a socially divided society to a socially united one was completed with the victory of socialist production relationships in the economy. The class antagonistic contradictions, which were characteristic of bourgeois Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, disappeared (p 442). Socialist nations arose, and the friendship of the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian peoples with all of the peoples of the Soviet Union strengthened.

Fundamental changes occurred in the situation of the Baltic republics' workers. A great deal of data, which is cited in the book, testifies to this.

The construction of socialism in the Baltic republics took place under the conditions of the sharp class struggle which permeated all of the political, economic and cultural revolutionary reforms. However, the degree of sharpness and the forms of the class struggle were not identical during certain stages of socialist organizational development.

During 1940-1941 at the beginning of the construction of socialism in the Baltic republics, the class struggle was especially intensified with the implementation of revolutionary economic reforms and as a result of the aggravation of the international situation. Even before the beginning of the war, hostile elements and the representatives of the overthrown classes began to create underground counterrevolutionary organizations, maintained ties with the Hitlerite intelligence, and prepared for an armed struggle against the Soviet authorities.

At the end of 1940 and during the first quarter of 1941, Soviet state security bodies rendered more than 1,300 German fascist intelligence agents harmless in the western oblast of the Ukrainian SSR and Belorussian SSR and in the Soviet Baltic republics (p411). However, armed forms of resistance by the overthrown classes were absent before the war, and that is why the peaceful development of the socialist revolution did not require the military suppression of the overthrown classes. Unlike the Soviet republics which had been created earlier, the bourgeoisie in the Baltic republics were not deprived of their political rights.

The attack of Hitlerite Germany on the Soviet Union and the occupation of the Soviet Baltic republics interrupted the construction of socialism. The political and economic situation and the relationship of class forces in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia were changed. From the first days of the war, the class enemy moved openly with arms against the Soviet authorities and against the active participants in the construction of socialism and helped the Hitlerites to use terror.

It is said in the monograph: "Former Shaulists, Ayzsargs, Shutsman, Kayseliytciks and other minions of the bourgeoisie actively operated in the ranks of the enemies of the Soviet authorities" (p 183).

The anti-Hitlerite struggle of the Baltic peoples during the years of the German fascist occupation had a national liberation nature. After the liberation of the Baltic republics, the class struggle was a continuation of that struggle which had been waged before the war and during the years of the Hitlerite occupation.

After the defeat of Hitlerite Germany, the leadership of the nationalistic armed underground changed its orientation, i.e., instead of the Hitlerite intelligence agencies, it established ties with the intelligence agencies of the United States, England and other imperialist countries and carried out with their help armed resistance to all the measures of the Soviet authorities.

However, as is pointed out in the monograph, "Detachments of defenders of the people -- the Soviet, party, trade union, and Komsomol aktiv -- joined in the struggle against the armed bands in all of the Baltic Soviet republics on the initiative of party bodies; and they held show trials of the members of the armed bands. Party bodies performed a great deal of work in unmasking the committed crimes of the bourgeois nationalists" (pp 440-441).

On the whole, I would like to have had the class struggle treated with greater consistency in the monograph. It would have been correct to have emphasized more strongly the role of the defenders of the people in the struggle against gangsterism. The struggle of the Communist Party and Soviet authorities against political gangsterism and its social support -- the kulaks -- occurred along the following directions: 1) a policy of eliminating the economic conditions for the existence of remnants of the exploiting classes was followed; 2) ideological work was performed in order to separate those, who were wavering and who had been deceived, from the influence of the nationalistic ideology; 3) administrative legal and criminal legal measures were used; 4) the armed suppression of the bands by the forces of the people's defenders, state security bodies, the police, etc., was carried out; and 5) amnesties were declared for those participants in the bands who immediately halted their criminal activity and legalized themselves. This means that the crushing defeat of the nationalistic armed underground was achieved by an entire series of measures by the communist parties and Soviet governments of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

The material on the struggle of the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian communist parties for the construction of socialism and its further development, which has been assembled and summed up in the monograph, has not only a

great deal of scientific importance for Soviet historiography but also practical value. The experience of the Baltic republic communist parties under the new conditions can be creatively used by other countries who are moving from capitalism to socialism.

This valuable scientific work has very important significance in the modern ideological struggle. It will help to unmask imperialism's anticomunist services, including the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian reactionary immigrants who are distorting in every way possible the activity of the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian communist parties in the struggle to build and develop socialism.

The courageous struggle of the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian communists for the interests of the people, the display of internationalism in action and ardent Soviet patriotism, with which the book's pages are permeated, will help propagandists, instructors in higher educational institutions and teachers in their ideological and indoctrinal work.

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REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN PRIEST ON TRIAL FOR 'ANTI-STATE ACTIVITIES'

Trial Opens

LD291141 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Vilnius 29 November (TASS)--TASS correspondent S. Gudaitis reports:

An open trial of priest Sigitas Tamkevicius, charged with anti-state activities, opened here today. As follows from the indictment which was read out in the courtroom in the presence of local residents, Sigitas Tamkevicius, using his pastoral activities as a cover-up, grossly violated the legislation on religious worships, established in the USSR, and provoked believers to anti-social actions. In his sermons, Tamkevicius systematically slandered the Soviet political and social system. Despite repeated warnings, he continued to commit illegal actions in the belief that he could do so with impunity. Using the money of believers, he prepared and secretly circulated materials casting aspersions on the Soviet political and social system and urged believers not to observe constitutional laws and to fight against people's power. Foreign special services, engaged in subversion against the Soviet state, paid attention to this vain and money-loving man.

The slanderous materials forwarded to the West were willingly circulated by radio stations "Liberty" and "Free Europe," which are in the service of the CIA, as well as Radio Vatican. By his instigating activities Tamkevicius pushed believers onto a criminal path. Thus, instead of fulfilling among believers the functions of a priest, he was carrying on anti-state activities by which he did harm not only to the state but also to society, including believing citizens. The court is to consider the evidence concerning Tamkevicius, produced by investigation, hear a large group of witnesses called to the trial, explanations by Tamkevicius and to consider other circumstances relating to the case in accordance with an established procedure.

Trial Closes

LD021502 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Vilnius 2 December (TASS)--TASS correspondent S. Gudaitis reports:

A trial in open court of Sigitas Tamkevicius has closed here today. He has been found guilty of anti-state activities.

In the course of the examination, weighty testimony by witnesses and material evidence of the criminal activities of Tamkevicius were presented in court. Using his cloth of a Catholic priest, S. Tamkevicius for a long time indoctrinated believers in the anti-state spirit [and] crudely violated Soviet laws. It follows from testimony by numerous witnesses, who appeared in court, that in his sermons S. Tamkevicius systematically instigated his parishioners, especially young people, to participation in anti-social actions, to disobeying law.

As is pointed out in the sentence passed by the court, S. Tamkevicius used the money donated by the believers for the maintenance of the church for secretly producing and spreading materials of anti-state character and turning them over to subversive organisations in the territory of a number of capitalist countries. Thus, S. Tamkevicius assisted the activities of the imperialist states for interference in the Soviet Union's home affairs. Simultaneously S. Tamkevicius instigated his flock onto a criminal path.

After hearing in its sessions testimony by witnesses and examining the presented material evidence, the court found S. Tamkevicius guilty of anti-constitutional and anti-state activities. Considering the malicious and premeditated character of the unlawful actions by the defendant, the court has found it necessary to sentence S. Tamkevicius to deprivation of freedom. The sentence was met with approval by those present in the courtroom, among whom were three brothers of S. Tamkevicius.

CSO: 1812/62

REGIONAL

PROGRESS OF MULTIVOLUME PUBLICATION ON KIRGHIZ CULTURE, HISTORY

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 10 Nov 83 p 3 carries a 75-word article on the progress of a 6-tome work by Kirghiz scholars describing Kirghiz historical events and cultural monuments as well as archive materials, such as reproductions of the first Kirghiz language "Erkin Too." The series is in the Russian and Kirghiz languages and will be issued in 10,000 copies according to Editor S. Tabyshaliyev.

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